

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MAY 18, 1918

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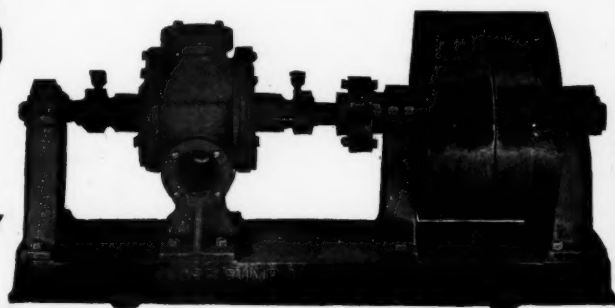
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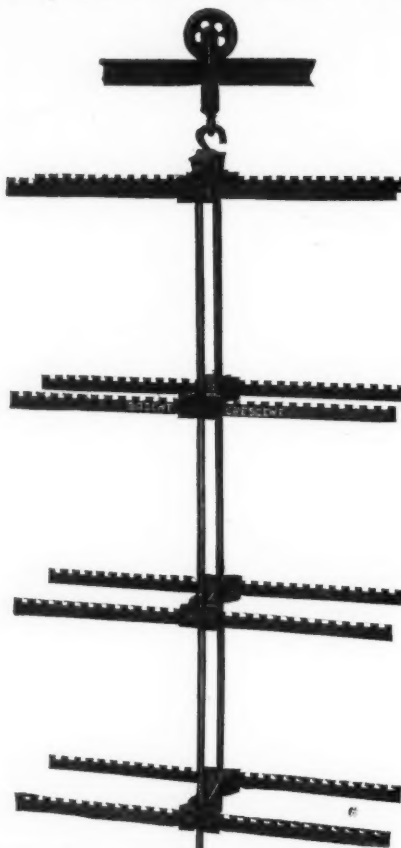
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 20

"STABILIZE" PORK PRODUCT PRICES.

The Federal Food Administration has issued a notice warning packers not to increase prices for pork products or to sell at different prices in different localities on the same day. Packers are required to submit their provision price lists to the Government before May 20, and presumably the Government will see that such prices are not increased until further notice.

The reason given by the Food Administration is that packers doing an export trade have accumulated heavy stocks, and therefore should not raise prices for the present. Any increase will be regarded "as exorbitant and unreasonable," unless such increase is justifiable and reasons are given therefor.

This action had some effect on the provision market, and would have had more had it not been for restrictive trading rules now in force. Packers are now compelled to pay high prices for hogs, yet cannot increase product prices to conform to live cost. The effect of this "pinchers" plan on pork packers will be watched with interest.

The notice of the Food Administration is as follows:

The packinghouses engaged in export business have now accumulated substantial quantities of cured pork products, and the cost of placing these products on the market should not now be subject to any further substantial change. Under these circumstances the Food Administration until further notice will regard any increase by a packinghouse licensee, which has during 1918 been allotted orders for pork products from any of the allied nations, of the price of cured pork products to retailers in the United States over the price charged by such licensee on May 1 as exorbitant and unreasonable and a violation of general rule 5, unless such increase is justifiable and is first submitted to the United States Food Administration with an explanation of the reason therefor.

Each such licensee shall report to the meat division, Washington, on or before May 20, 1918, its scale of prices now charged to retailers for the following commodities, such report to be on packinghouse basis, unless otherwise specifically shown: Fancy brand hams, breakfast bacon, standard brand hams and bacon, also differential on skinned hams and pure refined lard.

The licensee shall not on any day sell nor offer cured pork product at a higher level of prices at one branch house in the United States than in another, proper allowance being made for difference in cost of transportation and service.

TO EXPEDITE MEAT SHIPMENTS.

The Railroad Administration has issued an order to help the movement of meats to the East by ordering the moving of such cars without showing a copy of the bill of lading. Card waybills may be used and way-

bills mailed as heretofore. The notice issued by the Director of Public Service reads:

Paragraph (3) of General Order 11 provides:

"Waybills for carload freight must move with the cars. Waybills for less carload freight must be moved with the cars when practicable; otherwise so as to reach the transfer point or destination with or in advance of the cars."

In order to expedite the moving of meats and packinghouse products from Chicago and other points from which these commodities are shipped, the following telegram was addressed to Regional Director Aishton:

"Am advised car service committee at Missouri River and other packinghouse shipping points decline to move cars without copy bill of lading. Please advise all concerned that they may disregard first sentence paragraph three, General Order 11, on east-bound packers' traffic from Chicago, applying merchandise car practice there outlined to packers' cars, pending further consideration here. See no reason why card waybills cannot be used, mailing waybills to destination or division points as heretofore.

"C. A. PROUTY, Director."

The rule announced in this telegram cannot be said to be in conflict with the principles contained in paragraph three of General Order No. 11. It provides that the cars containing meats and packinghouse products of a perishable nature may be forwarded in advance of the waybills therefor, and such waybills will be sent forward as quickly as possible so as to catch the cars before their arrival at destination or to reach destination in advance of the cars. Commodities shipped by packing interests other than those named herein and which are not of a perishable nature, shall be waybilled as provided in General Order No. 11.

C. A. PROUTY, Director.

APRIL OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of April, 1918, was 12,592,660 lbs. uncolored and 184,434 lbs. colored, a total of 12,777,094 lbs. This was over 4,000,000 lbs. less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was about a million and a quarter pounds less. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in April totaled 262,824 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
April, 1917	13,924,059
May	14,760,376
June	10,648,162
July	9,520,793
August	11,644,228
September	15,617,374
October	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288
April	12,777,094

RAISE R. R. WAGES AND RATES.

The Government's Railroad Wage Commission last week submitted a report recommending a 20 per cent. increase in the wages of railroad employees. This will add approximately \$260,000,000 annually to the payrolls of the roads. Without this increase in expense the roads, under Government management, showed an operating income for the first three months of 1918 which was \$90,000,000 less than the income under private management a year ago.

Following this recommendation the Railroad Administration this week made it known that it would recommend an increase of at least 25 per cent in freight and passenger rates to meet the increase in wages and other operating expenses of the roads under Government management. Shippers will be permitted to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission against rate increases, but under the railroad law the President can sustain the increases if he so decides, in spite of the commission.

Recommendations that rates be raised by approximately this percentage has been made to Director General McAdoo by his advisers. He is expected to act within the next six weeks and to put increases into effect immediately.

Such an increase as is proposed would be the biggest in the history of American railways, as the percentage is larger than any ever sought by the railways under private management, and would apply alike to the entire country. Both class and commodity schedules would be affected.

Rate exports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Administration are now at work on new schedules. Any increases to be ordered would be arranged in a manner to preserve rate relationship between communities and regions, it is said, so that industries and commercial interests would be subject to the same degree of rate competition as at present.

Passenger fares would be raised under the plan suggested to about 3 cents a mile from the existing general rate of a little less than 2½ cents.

WAR FINANCE BOARD READY.

The War Finance Corporation, which was officially installed in the Treasury at Washington this week, found applications awaiting that aggregate more than \$30,000,000. Since the announcement was made that the Government would extend credit to bankers and industrial projects essential to the war programme, more than fifty formal requests were made by various corporations and individuals seeking financial assistance. Few are from non-essential industries.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AT NEW ORLEANS

Session in the Midst of War Activities Shows the Industry Has Done and is Doing Its Part to Help Feed the People and Win the War

TWENTY-SECOND CONVENTION A PATRIOTIC OCCASION

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held at New Orleans on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 13, 14 and 15. Meeting for the first time since our war activities were well under way, the session took on the serious patriotic color characteristic of every gathering of its kind anywhere in the country.

The Southern business man takes off his hat to nobody when it comes to patriotism, and the men of the cottonseed products industry believe they have special reason to be proud of their part in the conduct of the war up to date. A service flag containing 9,156 stars was presented to the Association at the convention, representing the men of the industry known to be in the service, and the occasion offered a fine opportunity for the cotton oil mill men to show the stuff of which they are made.

The trade record since the declaration of war shows, too, that the cotton oil mill men have done something more than shout. The industry, as represented by President Fielding Wallace and his representatives on the Cotton Seed Products Council, have given the Government their constant and hearty co-operation. They have submitted willingly to all restrictions put upon the trade by the Food Administration, War Trade Board and other regulatory bodies, and have done everything possible to aid the Government to meet war needs.

At first Washington appeared to have dim comprehension of the importance of the industry as a food and feed producer, and a savior of the fat situation. But the efforts of Association officials and representatives gave Congress and the executive departments something to think about along this line, and by the end of the year the cottonseed products industry was given the recognition it merited and the attention it deserved if its resources were to be availed of in the winning of the war.

A Fine Record for President Wallace.

President Wallace's year of administration was progressive, constructive and co-operative. It was a year of abnormal conditions and unforeseen difficulties, but with his capable advisers he surmounted these, and brought the Association to another milestone in its journey in better shape, perhaps, than ever before. He turns his duties over to another young, forward-looking executive, Robert E. Montgomery, under whose guidance the industry may venture into deeper

channels and encounter new currents with confidence that its interests will be protected and its future considered with far-seeing vision.

The new Assistant to the President, Louis N. Geldert, who won his spurs with distinction the first year out, will be of invaluable

aid. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President—Robert E. Montgomery, Chickasha, Okla.

Vice-president—J. H. DuBose, Memphis, Tenn.

Secretary-Treasurer (for life)—Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

First Day's Session

Monday, May 13, 1918.

When the convention was called to order on Monday morning on the twelfth floor of the Grunewald Hotel there was not a vacant seat in the big hall. E. T. George, chairman of the New Orleans Arrangement Committee, called the meeting to order. Rev. George Summey, D.D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation, after which the delegates were welcomed to the city by J. J. McLaughlin.

In response on the part of the visitors, J. J. Lawton, of Hartsville, S. C., brought out what the cottonseed industry and its product meant in food value. He asserted that calculations based on a 12,000,000 bale crop showed that 6,000,000 tons of cotton seed was obtainable from this cotton, and of this amount about 5,000,000 tons of seed was crushed. "These 5,000,000 tons of cotton seed give 200,000,000 gallons of cotton seed oil," said Mr. Lawton. "If the 200,000,000 gallons of cotton seed oil were placed in two quart cans it would cover a distance equal to 21 trips across the ocean. About 4,000,000 tons of meal is obtained from this seed. If this meal were placed in 100-pound sacks it would cover all of your 250 miles of paved streets, and there would still be enough left if the sacks were placed lengthwise to stretch from Savannah, Ga., to New York."

Proceedings were here interrupted while ex-President George W. Covington, of Hazelhurst, Miss., presented a monster service flag to the assembly. It is in honor of the men belonging to the association and its allied interests who have entered the war. There being over 9,000 in the service, it was impossible to get so many stars on the white field, so numerals were used instead. The flag was accepted for the Association by F. W. Brode, of Memphis, in a ringing speech. Patriotic exercises attended the flag's presentation, with the singing of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Chairman George then turned the convention over to President Fielding Wallace, of Augusta, Ga. Mr. Wallace welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Association, and thanked the New Orleans cottonseed crushers for their pains in making the meeting the big success it was.

President Wallace announced that the beloved Secretary, Robert Gibson, had been called home by news of Mrs. Gibson's illness, and that her death had occurred before



ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY
(Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla.)
President-elect of the Association.

aid to President-elect Montgomery in meeting the problems of a widening vegetable oil field that loom ahead.

The Association missed its venerable and beloved Secretary-Treasurer at this meeting. Major Gibson was called home before the meeting opened by news of his wife's illness, but failed to reach her bedside before she passed away. He had the sympathy of the convention, as he has of the entire trade, in his loss.

The proceedings and action of the convention are summarized in the report that follows. It indicates the determination of the trade to meet the new problems as they arise with courage and initiative, and to co-operate with the Government in doing everything possible to end the present world conflict in a triumph of justice for all mankind.

The Election of Officers.

The election developed the lively competition over the office of vice-president which has stimulated these annual meetings of late, and resulted in the triumph of precedent in the selection of a man from the Valley, whose turn it was to receive the honor under the custom which has generally pre-

he could reach her side. The convention rose in adopting a telegram of condolence. Adams Colhoun was chosen as temporary secretary of the convention in the absence of Major Gibson.

Whiskey vs. Wholesome Food.

In his address Pres. Wallace launched a strenuous attack against the Government regulations and restrictions surrounding the manufacture and distribution of oleomargarine, which he characterized as "poor man's butter." He asserted that oleomargarine was a cotton oil and vegetable fat compound, and the restrictions placed around it were unreasonable and unjust. "When we consider that the Federal license," said President Wallace, "imposed upon the production of this wholesome and nutritious food is higher and the regulations are more rigid than those placed on the production and distribution of whiskey, we wonder why the people of this democratic country countenance such a gross injustice."

He predicted cottonseed flour soon would be a household commodity, and declared that cotton seed from one bale of cotton represented a food value of 207.5 pounds of hog lard and 1,650 pounds of wheat flour. "At present," he continued, "there is a surplus of 1,025,000 tons of cottonseed meal in this country."

Recommendations that the Association establish a traffic department were made by the president. He also advised a change in name of the Association to comprehend its widening activities.

John M. Parker, Federal Food Administrator for Louisiana, followed. He said that cotton and cottonseed products were the backbone of the nation. He outlined briefly the vital part that cotton and cottonseed and the products of both are playing in the war and in business.

"Cotton does not only furnish clothes for people, but the seed furnishes food for both man and beast, fertilizer for the soil, and today linters from cotton seed furnish ammunition for the United States and their allies in their determination to bring this war to a successful conclusion," said Mr. Parker. "In addition, during the present crisis we should use our best efforts to aid the cotton seed crushers by giving them the

best chemists and experts so that manufacturers may increase food for the nation's benefit. We should help in every way to help the crop that is today the nation's leader."

Immediately following Mr. Parker's address new members were elected to the Association as follows: The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, represented by mills at Augusta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Greenwood, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., and Macon, Ga.; F. G. Binge, Celina, Tex.; R. W. Fort, Dallas, Tex.; H. W. Bayliss & Son, Memphis, Tenn.; Jonesville Oil Mill, Jonesville, S. C.; Fairfield Oil Mill, Fairfield, S. C.; Fountain Inn Oil Mill, Fountain Inn, S. C.; Weatherford Peanut Mills, Weatherford, Tex.; M. Zaff, Chelsea, Mass., and Itta Bena Cotton Oil Company, Itta Bena, Miss.



FIELDING WALLACE
(Planters Cotton Oil Co., Augusta, Ga.)
President of the Association.

President Wallace then announced that he had appointed G. W. Covington, Hazelhurst, Miss.; W. P. Battle, Memphis, Tenn., and F. M. Bridges, Wilson, N. C., as a committee to

(Continued on page 29.)

President Wallace Reviews Year's Work

The annual address of President Fielding Wallace was a masterly review of the momentous march of history in the cottonseed products industry during his incumbency of the executive office of the Association.

Following his welcome to those in attendance at the convention, he took up the patriotic phase of the situation, paying his respects to those who had met the needs of the hour conscientiously and patriotically, and extending his compassion to any who may have failed to do so. The way in which the cottonseed products industry and its officials had met the requirements of a year of national mobilization was something of which they need not be ashamed.

Reviewing his year's activities as president, Mr. Wallace said he had been greatly assisted by latent talent developed in the ranks of the association, as well as by such

long-time leaders as ex-President J. J. Culbertson, who had patriotically given up all his time to duties at Washington in behalf of the trade and the country.

Referring to the work in Washington, President Wallace said he had made twelve trips there during the year, with good results. At first he had found some officials "ignorant if not absolutely indifferent regarding our products, and just what a potential factor we were in the successful prosecution of the war." He added that as a result of the work done "we now have many loyal friends among the departments there, and have also impressed a number of the Southern Senators and Congressmen with the idea that they should know more about the second largest industry in the South, and be prepared to properly look after our interests."

Regulation of the Industry by the Government.

Concerning the Government negotiations and regulations, and the work of the Inter State Cotton Seed Products Council, President Wallace said:

This council was authorized at a joint meeting of committees from each State association, held in conjunction with the executive committee of the Inter State Association in Memphis on July 10, 1917, and later appointed. In addition, an advisory committee of ten, one member from each of the principal cotton growing States, was provided for, as well as several subsidiary committees. All of this was done at the request of the Food Administration officials in Washington, following a series of conferences with them.

You are thoroughly familiar with subsequent developments which finally culminated in the Cotton Seed Division of the United States Food Administration being created and installed. This was followed by the promulgation of rules and regulations applying to our business under which we were to operate after being granted a license.

I think it is generally conceded by those operating under these licenses that in the main they are just and satisfactory and have led to a stabilization of our business much to be desired. We can now conduct our business in accordance with legitimate business principles, without the necessity of artificial manipulation to make a profit. What a blessing to those of us who abhor speculation. By that I mean speculation that is not legitimate. There are of course risks to be taken in every business of any magnitude.

To those who have had such an important part in perfecting and enforcing these rules—Hugh Humphreys, J. L. Benton, Ed. Woodall and T. F. Justiss, the members of this association owe a life-long obligation, impossible to repay. I know of my personal knowledge that one of them in answering the call of Mr. Hoover to become a dollar-a-year man, did so at a great personal sacrifice and pecuniary loss. Doubtless this also applies to them all.

Recently Mr. S. J. Cassels has been added to the Cotton Seed Division force. In selecting him as his assistant, Dr. Denny has shown excellent judgment and foresight, for there is not a more upright or capable oil mill man in the business than Sam Cassels, and none more popular.

While considerable time and thought has already been expended in framing these rules, they are not perfect and are susceptible of improvement. This prompted me to suggest to the State associations that we take advantage of the gathering together of the best minds in our business and put it to a practical and helpful use.

Following this idea, each State association appointed committees to meet in advance of this convention to carefully consider the existing rules and regulations, with the hope that recommendations could be made to the meeting that might prove helpful; if adopted, to be then submitted to the Cotton Seed Division of the Food Administration for their consideration. No selfish motives or desires should prompt any action taken. We are all working for a common cause and that should be the controlling factor.

The Value of Co-operation.

During his administration President Wallace has made a feature of the stimulation of co-operative work among all interests in the industry, and he has been especially successful in co-ordinating the efforts of the various State associations with the Inter State Association. On this point he said:

Our association is not, and cannot be stronger than the personnel of its members, for it must depend upon them for its enterprise and progress, its resources being drawn from theirs. Singly, our influence is limited, almost to a negligible quantity, but merged into one with a determined purpose, a powerful force is created with tremendous influence.

(Continued on page 26.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL.

As a result of the broadening of the vegetable oil field many inquiries have been received concerning the crushing of copra and the making of cocoanut oil. The following extracts from an article prepared by P. S. Tilson of the Houston Laboratories for the chemists' section of the Cotton Oil Press will be of interest to inquirers:

The method of preparing copra, which in some localities is rather crude, consists first in removing the fibrous husk which envelops the hard shell of the cocoanut. The husked cocoanut is next broken and the milk drained away, after which it is dried.

Several methods are employed in the drying process, and from these the copra takes its name or classification, such as "sun-dried," "kiln-dried," "smoke-dried," or "smoked" copra. Frequently a grade of copra is bought as "mixed sun-dried and smoke-dried," and the F. F. A. will show to be somewhere between sun-dried and smoke-dried copra. Where the "sun-dried" copra is carefully and quickly made from ripe nuts it is usually of good quality.

During recent years specially constructed copra drying houses and machines have come into use where a current of hot air is employed in which the meats are maintained and dried in a few hours. This is known in commerce as "hot-air dried" copra, and is of high quality. The manner of preparing the copra has considerable influence on the quality of the product.

The term "kiln-dried" or "hot-air dried" copra is usually applied to the cultivated nuts which come under the term "plantation

copra." That is to say, the "culls," or cocoanuts that are not considered of first class grade, are utilized by the plantation owners to make what is known as "plantation" copra. The first-class grade of cocoanut is sold whole as a sweet edible nut. "Plantation" copra usually brings from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound more than sun-dried; this is due to care in preparation.

If properly prepared from ripe nuts, copra is greenish-white and free from dirt and mold, and of an agreeable odor. If imperfectly dried it is liable to attacks of fungi, which causes discoloration and deterioration. It would then have an unpleasant, often black appearance, is soft and frequently of disagreeable odor.

If kept dry, carefully prepared copra will remain in good condition for a long time. The market value of copra varies somewhat according to the country of origin, the methods employed in its preparation, its appearance and quality.

All of the Copra that is at present being imported into this country is rancid, hence it will produce an "off grade" oil. This is particularly the case in warm weather, because the free fatty acids apparently increase when the weather is hot.

The chief value of copra is as a source of cocoanut oil, and it is to obtain this oil that copra is chiefly imported into the industrial centres of the United States, especially to points where cottonseed oil mills are located. The modern oil mills are easily adapted to crushing copra. However, a large quantity of cocoanut oil is manufactured in the tropical countries by more or less crude methods.

There are really only two grades of oil made from copra, namely: the Cochin grade, which, unless otherwise specified, is to contain a maximum F. F. A. of 3 per cent.; and Ceylon grade, which, unless otherwise specified, is to contain a maximum of 6 per cent F. F. A. The Ceylon grade of oil is considered the usual merchantable quality, and is generally sold basis 6 per cent F. F. A.

A copra that will produce a Ceylon grade of oil in the winter months of 6 per cent. F. F. A. or less will not produce a Ceylon grade in the summer months. Apparently the rancidity increases during the hot weather. Settlement for excess F. F. A. is usually arrived at by mutual understanding between the buyer and seller.

Cocoanut oil is produced on a large scale in this and European countries in modern oil mills, the copra being first reduced to a meal (called meats) by grinding with special machinery, cooked and then subjected to pressure.

The quality of the cocoanut oil would naturally be influenced by the grade of copra worked. "Hot-air-dried" and "sun-dried" copra would yield a higher quality oil with a paler color than an oil obtained from "smoke-dried" or "kiln-dried" copra. The yield of oil would depend upon the ripeness of the nuts and the thoroughness with which the copra is prepared.

The oil solidifies to a solid milk-white fat at 14 deg. to 23 deg. C. The oil has a pleasant taste and a nut-like odor, and if well prepared does not rapidly become rancid in cold weather.

Several analyses of crude cocoanut oil are as follows:

	1	2	3	4
Loss	16.0	15.0	8.5	10.0
F. F. A.	7.9%	7.1%	6.3%	6.3%
Col. refined ...	35-2.5	35-3.3	10-1.4	20-2.5
Flavor refined.	Off	Off	Off	Off
Grade	Off	Off	Off	Off

The F. F. A. is in terms of oleic acid.

The titer of the mixed fatty acids of cocoanut oil is 21.2 to 25.2.

The oils made from the best grades of copra have been lifted out of the soap kettle, and are easily refined and deodorized, producing very acceptable edible oils. It now forms a popular vegetable ingredient of margarine and so-called vegetable butters.

The poorer grades of cocoanut oil are still employed in the manufacture of soaps, candles, etc. For the latter purpose the fat is subjected to hydraulic pressure, when a soft fat and a hard fat is obtained. The titer of the soft fat is 21.1 to 20.6; the titer of the hard fat is 26.4 to 26.5.

An important by-product of cocoanut oil manufactured is the residual cake that remains after the oil has been expressed from copra. The quality of the cake will necessarily vary with the quality of the copra from which it has been manufactured. The better grades of cake form valuable cattle food. The inferior grades are used as fertilizer.

Cocoanut cake of good quality is greyish-brown in color; it possesses an agreeable

(Continued on page 26.)

Crowding Production Interests Every Factory Management in America Today

In one of the largest soap works in the Central West a Swenson evaporator rated at 6,000 pounds of crude lye per hour in an eight months' run handled from 6,600 to 7,200 pounds per hour.

In another particular instance a Swenson rated to handle 1,100 gallons per hour of sodium benzo sulphite has been actually crowded to an average of 1,800 gallons per hour.

Numerous Swenson installations handling many different liquors are producing daily from 20 to 60% above rated capacity and showing absolutely no loss in efficiency.

Flexibility of capacity is indeed a source of great satisfaction, especially at this time.

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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& Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &
Bro., New York, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Mor-
rell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

SOME WAR PROBLEMS

Having raised the wages of railroad em-
ployees all over the country by an amount
aggregating millions of dollars, the Govern-
ment now announces that to pay these in-
creased wages it must tax the public di-
rectly by raising freight rates 25 per cent.
and passenger rates as much more. Railroad
stockholders do not pay this; their stock
investment was guaranteed an income by
the Government when it took over the rail-
roads. The public pays for that, too, by
taxation.

The welfare of the farmer is equally on
the heart of the Government. It cannot take
over the farms of the country, but every
effort has been made to guarantee profits to
the producer by Government statute and
regulation. The farmer and stockraiser have
been favored in every way possible, ex-

empted from restrictions of law which pre-
vented profiteering by other classes of citi-
zens, and guaranteed fixed minimum prices
for some of their products, such as wheat
and hogs, though in the case of the hogs
the Government did not assume the liability
itself, but put it upon the packer.

Now, everybody recognizes that transpor-
tation is vitally necessary to success in the
present struggle. So is labor, and so is
food. Therefore the Government is justified
in going as far as possible in assuring these
needs by catering to the elements which can
bring about the desired results. Even a
certain amount of truckling to the labor and
agricultural vote is to be expected of politi-
cians.

But there is such a thing as consistency.
Take the case of the meat industry, for ex-
ample. If politicians could have their way,
the meat packer would be ground between
the millstones of producer and consumer. He
must pay the livestock raiser more and he
must ask the consumer less. At the same
time, he has already raised the wages and
reduced the working hours of his employees.

Where does he come out under this ar-
rangement? Does anybody guarantee him a
price for his products, or indemnity against
loss in carrying on his operations under such
conditions? On the contrary, he is accused
of being a profiteer and numerous other un-
complimentary things.

He is the most efficient business man in
the country. He has developed the saving
of waste into a science, thereby making it
possible for the country to get fresh meats
without restriction under war conditions,
while other countries are operating on meat
cards. Because he has done this, and in spite
of it, the demagogues harangue against him
and would like to take his business away
from him.

Up to date the Government has not indi-
cated its intention of taking such a step.
Perhaps it realizes the hazard of doing so.
It is very much in need of the meat packing
industry, as now organized, to help it feed its
armed forces and those of its allies.

As a matter of fact, the packing industry
is in the hands of the Government right now,
and of its own volition. And the Govern-
ment has all the authority without any of
the financial risk. It may be inconsistent,
as compared to the railroad situation, for
example, but it is mighty convenient.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan
closed with some 17,000,000 Americans pur-
chasing about \$4,000,000,000 of bonds. Hun-
dreds of thousands of individual citizens,
thousands of corporations and associations,
and practically every newspaper and bank

in the country gave liberally of their time,
space, effort, and money to make the loan
a success. The response of the people of
the country was commensurate with the ap-
peal made to them.

One great feature of the loan is its wide
distribution. Workers everywhere were eager
subscribers. The meat packing industry flew
its honor flags everywhere. The farmers of
the country, the people living in rural com-
munities, in the small towns and villages,
not only subscribed liberally to the loan, but
subscribed promptly. Secretary McAdoo well
calls this wide distribution of the loan among
the people the soundest financing in the
world.

The sale of the Liberty Loan bonds is only
one-half of the transaction. The Govern-
ment in selling the bonds is collecting money
from the people. From now on until the
bonds are finally called in and paid for the
Government will be disbursing money to the
people. It is going to be of incalculable
benefit not only to the individual bondhold-
ers, but to the country at large, that these
annual interest payments and the final pay-
ment of the bonds are going to be widely
distributed among the body of the people.
Not paid only to large financial institutions,
nor paid in large amounts to the dwellers in
cities, nor paid to banks and other corpora-
tions, but paid to individual citizens, the
rank and file of the American people.

The Liberty Loan is going to prove a great
national blessing to the nation and to the
people of the nation. Through it is to be
enforced against our enemies the irresistible
might of this invincible republic, bringing
victory to America and her allies and that
liberty and justice and civilization which
they are fighting for.

It is a great bond between the people and
the Government, a great bond uniting in one
great effort all of our people, and bringing
economy and saving and prosperity to mil-
lions of American homes.

THE ECONOMY OF VICTORY

No matter what this war costs the Govern-
ment and the people of the United States in
the way of money, it is going to be much
cheaper to win this war than to lose it.

The commercial and financial losses that
would follow a German victory are not to
be calculated. All that we spent would be
lost, indemnities beyond calculation would
have to be paid, and along with these losses
would come a continuing loss in foreign
commerce that would spell disaster.

And with these material losses we would
lose our national liberty and independence,
our power to secure our international rights,
our right to live in a world ruled by the
dictates of humanity and civilization.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A peanut crushing plant will be erected at Denton, Texas, by the Denton Oil Mill.

The plant of the Buckeye Oil Mill, Little Rock, Ark., which was burned, will be rebuilt.

The capital stock of the Capital Refining Co., Relee, Va., has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

The plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been completely destroyed by fire.

It is reported that a branch house will be erected on South McCamly street, Battle Creek, Mich., by Swift & Co.

The Rockwell City Packing Co., Rockwell City, Iowa, has been organized with W. J. Stewart as president, and others.

A petition has been filed by the Fresno Sausage Factory, Fresno, Calif., to change its name to Valley Sausage Factory.

The Hawkinsville Mfg. Co., Hawkinsville, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000, and will succeed the Thompson Oil Mill Co.

E. W. Durant, Jr., E. H. Dennings and A. N. Hills have incorporated the Pine Grove Livestock Co., Charleston, S. C., with a capital of \$70,000.

The new plant of Wilson & Co., at Spruce street and Mifflin avenue, Scranton, Pa., is expected to be ready for occupancy before the middle of July.

W. D. King, J. E. Sullivan, J. L. Haston

and others have incorporated the Duck River Provision & Packing Co., Waverly, Tenn., with a capital of \$150,000.

The E. J. Vaudreuil Packing Co., Eau Claire, Wis., increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and changed its name to the Eau Claire Canning Co.

The Liberty Development & Cattle Co., San Benito, Texas, has been incorporated by C. D. Cleveland, W. H. Abercrombie and O. L. Wilkins. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The Alfalfa Live Stock Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to develop and cultivate agricultural lands and deal in live stock of all kinds.

New York Live Poultry Trucking Company, Inc., to deal in live poultry in Hoboken, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by Louis Weinstein, Morris Albert and Abe Bernstein, of Hoboken, N. J.

Plans for the proposed \$1,000,000 packing plant at Huron, So. Dak., of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co. have been accepted by the board of directors and work on the structure will be started immediately.

C. B. Hewitt & Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in gelatine, glue, etc., has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 by G. F. Hewitt, G. F. Hewitt, Jr., 48 Beekman street, and A. S. Wright, 52 William street, New York, N. Y.

The Jacksonville Packing Company, Jack-

sonville, Ill., has been succeeded by Powers-Begg & Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$150,000, with Isaac Powers, president, and Fred Begg, secretary-treasurer.

Contracts have been awarded by the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., for the erection of a three-story and basement building, 44x88 feet, reinforced concrete construction. This building will be used as a hide storage and warehouse.

Building permits have been issued to the Cudahy Packing Company for extensions and improvements to cost \$75,000 to buildings in the packing plant at Sioux City, Iowa. The principal addition to be made is a four-story, 48½x172½-ft. cooling house.

Frozer Products Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by S. Benson, 953 Hoe avenue, Bronx; J. Rozett, 225 East 24th street, and J. Vineberg, 523 West 143d street, New York, N. Y.

The Concentrated Products Corporation, New York, N. Y., to manufacture food products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. H. Tennant, Riverside Drive and 110th street; J. E. Russell, 54 West 110th street, and S. I. Loeb, 1744 Broadway, all of New York, N. Y.

The Huntington Meat Company, Huntington, W. Va., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 with C. A. Allen as president; S. G. Wright, vice president; S. Biern, secretary; C. C. Thomas, treasurer, and J. L. Caldwell, Jr., one of the directors, has taken over the abattoir of Thomas & Allen, 1249 Washington avenue.

MARGARINE TRADE IN HOLLAND.

In reporting on the margarine situation in Holland Consul General Listoe of Rotterdam says: The demand for margarine, which has always been large in the Netherlands, increased during 1917. When butter became more expensive, during the latter part of the year, householders rushed to cover their needs in margarine.

The Government recognized the difficulty that margarine manufacturers were having to obtain raw materials, and decided to organize the distribution of fats and to act as a buyer for raw products. A few purchases of South American beef fat were made, but to date none have been received. If fresh supplies of fats are not received, margarine manufacturers cannot continue their former rate of production, and even the domestic supply of margarine will be threatened.

In 1917, 1,760,000 hundredweight of margarine was exported to England, as compared with 2,751,000 hundredweight in 1916. Several important Dutch manufacturers have begun to produce margarine in England as a result of shipping difficulties. Efforts along the same line are being made in the United States, where factories are in the course of construction.

Our Bond

Over seventeen years of successful can-making during which time the Heekin high standard of "Quality First" has always ruled, acts as our bond behind every

Heekin Lard Pail

Each pail is especially made to withstand the most severe weather conditions and positively retain every ounce of quality and goodness in your product. Being sturdily built and having your name and trade-mark lithographed in bright and attractive colors, these quality cans are bound to meet with your approval.

Write us today for sample—your order will surely follow.

THE HEEKIN CAN CO.

Sixth and Culvert

"Heekin Can Since 1901"

Cincinnati, O.

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Food Administration Against High Prices—Large Stocks Pointed To—Packing Situation Confused—Markets Generally Heavy—Government Buying Fair—Hogs in Good Supply.

A good deal of attention was attracted to the Food Administration notice sent out to all licensees this week, in which it was made plain that, due to the big stocks of hogs products at various points, higher prices for such products would not be regarded as justified. The official notice says:

"The packing houses engaged in export business have now accumulated substantial quantities of cured pork products, and the cost of placing these products on the market should not now be subject to any further substantial change. Under these circumstances the Food Administration, until further notice, will regard any increase by a packing house licensee which has during 1918 been allotted orders for pork products from any of the Allied nations, of the price of cured pork products to retailers in the United States over the price charged by such licensee on May 1st as exorbitant and unreasonable and a violation of general Rule 5; unless such increase is justifiable and is first submitted to the U. S. Food Administration with an explanation of the reasons therefor.

"Each such licensee shall report to the Meat

Division, Washington, on or before May 20th, 1918, its scale of prices now charged to retailers for the following commodities, such report to be on packing house basis unless otherwise specifically shown: Fancy brand hams; breakfast bacon; standard brand hams and bacon; also differential on skinned hams, pure refined lard.

"The licensee shall not on any day sell nor offer cured pork products at higher levels of price at one branch house in the U. S. than in another. Proper allowance being made for difference in cost of transportation and service."

This notice caused more or less confusion among packing interests. It was emphasized by them that manufacturing profits could not be obtained by buying hogs at current levels and basing prices on the Chicago futures provision market. Thus, the cash provision prices are quoted considerably above the basis of futures, and notwithstanding this on the official announcement by the Food Administration there was considerable selling of futures by speculative and other interests.

Aside from the effect of this announcement, sentiment is rather bearish in many quarters, on account of the large stocks and on the belief that hog supplies back in the country are large, which will result in a gradual downward tendency of hog values. The action of the provision futures market has also encouraged the bears. Despite the claims that prices were under a hedging basis and under a manufacturing basis, there has been important selling at times. Part of this has been credited to leading manufacturers, who were disap-

pointed at the volume of Government buying and home consumption. Late advices are that Government demand for provisions has been fair for late May shipment, and also for June shipment, but apparently the demand has been rather easily supplied.

Hog slaughtering for the past week is given at 575,000, against 580,000 the previous week and 608,000 last year; since March the total is 6,458,000 against 5,618,000 last year.

The Chicago mid-month statement of provision stocks, in thousands of units, with comparisons:

	1918.		1917.	
	Mid-May.	End Apr.	Mid-May.	End Apr.
Pork, new, bbls.....	7	4	.....	13
Lard, new, lbs.....	13,797	14,552	.....	21,462
Lard, old, lbs.....	3,966	3,972	.....	455
Lard, other, lbs.....	12,928	13,607	.....	12,274
Ribs, lbs.....	18,174	16,189	.....	17,196

BEEF.—The market was dull but firm during the past week. Mess, \$32@33; packet, \$33@34; family, \$35@37; East India, \$56@57.

LARD.—The undertone was heavy due to weakness in the West. Quoted: City 24½@24¾c.; Western, \$24.80@24.90; Middle West, \$24.80@24.90; refined Continental, \$27.25; South American, \$27.65; Brazilian kegs, \$28.65; compounds, 22½@23¾c., nom.

PORK.—The market was quiet, but prices were easier due to the sharp break in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$52.50@53; clear, \$47@52, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

YOUR help is needed in winning the great war. Save food—save fuel—save ammonia. "Conservation and elimination of waste" is the order of the United States Government and applies particularly to ammonia. You can eliminate waste, get 100% efficiency in cold-producing power and practice the most rigid economy by using

Armours

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Endorsed by Expert Engineers. Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and dry—free from foreign substances of any character. We test each cylinder before shipping and sell it subject to your test before using.

You can save money by using less because of its perfect purity.

Stock carried at all central shipping points. Write for prices and particulars.

Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

1395

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on May 1, with comparisons, are reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

Total holdings, May 1, 1918:			
	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	
Frozen beef	376	22,707,689	
Cured beef	377	30,969,230	
Lamb and mutton	296	3,986,695	
Frozen pork	353	133,190,365	
Dry salt pork	475	470,099,967	
S. P. pork	542	404,573,376	
Lard	578	102,842,306	

Comparison of holdings:

	No. of storages reporting.	May 1, 1917.	May 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease (per cent.)
Frozen beef	376	118,391,253	206,409,834	+ 74.3
Cured beef	377	20,408,560	29,409,829	+ 0.004
Lamb & mutton	171	4,368,770	3,663,231	- 16.1
Frozen pork	310	76,001,597	125,134,796	+ 64.5
Dry salt pork	431	219,818,561	455,908,772	+ 107.4
S. P. pork	504	377,280,597	394,753,036	+ 4.6
Lard	518	61,640,427	97,716,151	+ 58.5

Increase or decrease during April, 1918:

	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Frozen beef	361	-58,603,282	-20.3
Cured beef	355	-4,697,048	-13.4
Lamb and mutton	198	-2,284,109	-36.4
Frozen pork	340	+ 2,862,446	+ 2.2
Dry salt pork	451	+ 21,715,541	+ 4.9
S. P. pork	530	+ 1,480,380	+ 0.4
Lard	542	+ 10,440,296	+ 11.8

POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

Storage holdings of frozen poultry on May 1, with comparisons, are reported as follows by the United States Bureau of Markets:

Total holdings, May 1, 1918:			
	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	
Broilers	198	3,134,478	
Roasters	199	6,938,382	
Fowls	224	4,920,587	
Turkeys	225	6,479,808	
Miscellaneous	255	4,982,075	
Total poultry	309	26,474,330	

Comparison of holdings:

	No. of storages reporting.	May 1, 1917.	May 1, 1918.	Dec. (%)
Broilers	146	7,422,161	1,391,023	81.3
Roasters	154	10,694,691	4,138,328	61.3
Fowls	173	6,014,990	2,005,775	66.7
Turkeys	169	6,706,906	3,859,183	42.5
Miscellaneous	190	11,477,586	12,909,712	74.7

Total poultry. 240

	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Broilers	184	-1,531,021	-32.9
Roasters	182	-4,553,153	-39.7
Fowls	205	-4,196,544	-46.1
Turkeys	210	-2,125,796	-24.7
Miscellaneous	238	-3,718,846	-42.8
Total poultry	284	-16,125,360	-37.9

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS STORED.

Storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on May 1, with comparisons, are reported as follows by the United States Bureau of Markets:

Total holdings, May 1, 1918:			
	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	
Creamery butter	373	10,245,288	
P. S. butter	125	1,497,271	
American cheese	471	24,241,545	
Case eggs	461	2,935,362	
Frozen eggs	193	9,284,243	
Total	1,625	48,203,700	

Comparison of holdings:

	No. of storages reporting.	May 1, 1917.	May 1, 1918.	Increase %
Crmy. butter	341	3,007,119	10,160,054	180.0
P. S. butter	99	173,298	1,229,746	9.6
Amer. cheese	417	7,927,552	19,839,144	150.3
Case eggs	424	2,082,915	2,915,085	40.0
Frozen eggs	167	3,328,738	8,847,243	165.8
Total	1,448	17,119,622	42,931,272	1,145.7

Increase or decrease during April, 1918:

	No. of storages reporting.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Creamery butter	356	-4,245,043	-29.3
P. S. butter	118	+ 304,934	+ 26.2
American cheese	455	-14,031,378	-36.7
Case eggs	421	+ 2,533,712	+ 738.9
Frozen eggs	182	+ 386,048	+ 4.3
Total	1,332	21,501,115	835.4

BRITISH MEAT RATION RULES.

The British Ministry of Food has issued a leaflet and poster setting out briefly the restrictions of the meat rationing system as they affect the public and the duties of the consumers thereunder. The Ministry directs the attention of all retailers to the necessity of adhering strictly to the rationing regulations and of not selling, in any case, more on each coupon than the amount permitted. This amount is clearly set out in the "Table of Equivalent Weights," which every retailer of meat of any kind must exhibit in his shop.

With a view to insuring as far as possible that each retailer has sufficient supplies to meet the proper demands, increased supplies of bacon are being issued. The retailer is not, however, entitled to sell without coupons or in excess of the coupons because he has surplus supplies; in each case he must reduce his purchases for the future. He can only sell without coupons under a written temporary license from the Food Control Committee, which must be displayed in his shop during the time of such sale.

The very serious view taken by the Food Ministry is made clearer by the added warning that any violation of the regulations

may lead not only to fine or imprisonment, but to withdrawal of the retailer's registration.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 16, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72%
Cable transfers	4.76%
Demand sterling	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days	4.70%
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.77%
Commercial, sight	5.71%
Bankers' cables	5.69%
Bankers' checks	5.71%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	49 1/2
Commercial, 60 days	49 1/2
Bankers' sight	49 1/2
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	31
Bankers' cables	31 1/2

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 11, 1918, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week Ended May 11, 1918.	Week Ended May 11, 1917.	From Nov. 1, 1918.
United Kingdom	50	682
Continent	2,659
So. & Cen. Am.	5,171
West Indies	3,741
Br. No. Am. Col.	620
Other countries
Total	50	12,873

BACON AND HAMs, LBS.			
United Kingdom	3,186,000	12,441,000	275,712,000
Continent	861,000	5,498,000	107,637,000
So. & Cen. Am. .....	.....	.....	625,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	5,043,000
Br. No. Am. Col. .....	.....	.....	67,000
Other Countries .....	.....	.....	2,668,000
Total	4,047,000	17,939,000	391,151,000

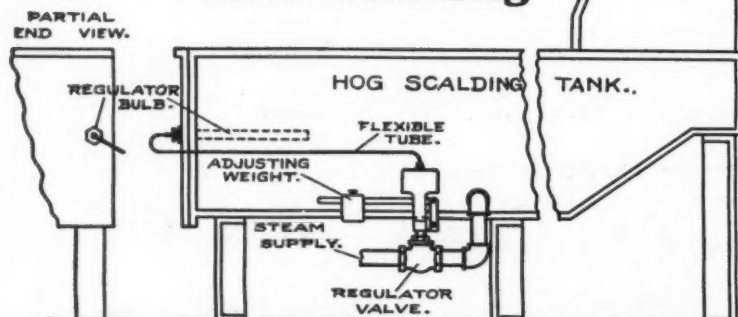
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	1,505,000	7,197,000	72,330,000
Continent	969,000	203,000	81,737,000
So. & Cen. Am. .....	.....	.....	937,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	4,177,000
Br. No. Am. Col. .....	.....	.....	49,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	292,000
Total	2,470,000	7,400,000	159,522,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	.....	4,047,000	2,470,000
Total week .....	.....	4,047,000	2,470,000
Previous week	2,696	14,911,000	9,850,000
Two weeks ago .....	.....	15,429,000	3,624,000
Cor. week, 1917	50	17,939,000	7,400,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	2,575,000	7,177,000	4,602,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	3,391,151,000	473,407,000	53,257,000
Lard, lbs.	159,522,000	243,295,000	82,773,000

Automatic Heat Control in Hog Scalding and Washing

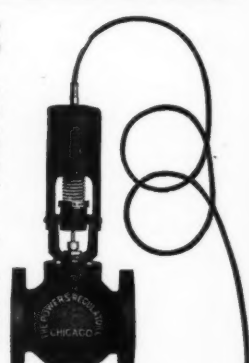


THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY
 904 Architects Bldg., New York. 213 Mallers Bldg., Chicago. 375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston.
 Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A thermostatic controller affords the only sure way to keep water properly hot in hog scalding tanks. Personal attention is irregular, and unnecessarily expensive.

Ask for Bulletin 139, and get full particulars.

If you have any other problem in heat control, put it up to us. Our thirty years of experience are at your service.



Powers No. 11 Regulator. Simple, Automatic. Entirely self-contained. Absolutely reliable.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been barely steady, with scattered sales at lower prices. There has been less demand from soap-makers, and the demand for higher grade tallows has also fallen off. There seems to be more conservatism among buyers, and their position is one of greater confidence than was the case a few weeks ago. Competition of various oils and greases seems to be a factor in the easier tone to the market. Outside markets for tallow have also been quoted somewhat lower. The belief prevails that South American tallows are again to be offered more freely, although it is evident that tonnage conditions are holding down importations from this source. What South American tallow is offered locally brings about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. premium over the corresponding grades here. Very little Government buying of tallows is confirmed, or important export business, notwithstanding rumors of occasional trades of fair volume.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. nominal, and city specials at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., loose, nominal, which is the basis of the last sales.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is easier at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is only a limited demand from compound lard interests, and very little doing for export.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—There was little doing in this market, but values were firm. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market for crude oil is not active but prices are steady. Foreign oil is reported easier, with Japanese quoted at $18\frac{3}{4}$ c. in buyers' tanks. Prices quoted, crude, in buyers' tanks, $\$1.36$ per gal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues steady with light offerings and a fair demand from consumers. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, $\$3.15$ to $\$3.20$, 30, $\$3$ to $\$3.05$, and prime, $\$2$ to $\$2.10$.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is not active and demand is only for immediate needs. Oil from the coast is quoted at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 19 to $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil was

firmer, with offerings light. Demand for refined oil is fair and values are well held. The market for crude is now quoted at $16\frac{3}{4}$ to 17 c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was steady during the week, but trade was rather quiet. A better consuming inquiry was reported. Japanese oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $16\frac{7}{8}$ c. f. o. b. the coast. Ceylon, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c., in bbls.; Cochin, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to 19 c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There was little or no change in the situation the past week. The market is purely nominal due to scarcity of stocks. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

GREASE.—The undertone is easier due to the weaker tone in lard and other greases. Offerings, however, are not large. Quoted: Yellow, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., nom.; bone, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 c., nom.; house, 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Brown, $15\frac{3}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 17, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 23,369 quarters; to the Continent, 164,234 quarters; to other destinations, 36,956 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 36,011 quarters; to the Continent, 154,308 quarters; to others, 36,956 quarters.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 16, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 c. per lb.; tale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; silic, $\$15$ to $\$20$ per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 40c. per lb.; lagos palm oil in casks, 38c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, $\$4$ to $\$4.50$ per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20 to 22 c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, $17\frac{3}{4}$ to 18 c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, $\$1.50$ to $\$1.60$ per gal.; soya bean oil, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to 19 c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, $\$1.55$ to $\$1.65$ per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 61c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 48 to 49c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 43 to 44c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 16, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $25\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., $25\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., $24\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., $24\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $25\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., $25\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., $25\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 20 to 22 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 20 to 22 lbs. ave., $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., $25\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4 to 6 lbs. ave., 19c.; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4 to 6 lbs. ave., $18\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 32c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 30c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 16, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33 to 34c.; green hams, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., $28\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., $25\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; S. P. hams, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 26c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24c.; lean trimmings, 19c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 14c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10 to 11c.; livers, 5 to 6c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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Report of Rules Committee

To the Members of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

We your Committee on Rules beg to report that we met in New Orleans, La., on May 10 for a session of two days, the entire committee being present or represented by alternates. We carefully considered all written suggestions as to changes in our rules, and heard and considered suggestions from members of the association attending the meeting. The unanimous sentiment of this committee was that none but changes made for the purpose of clarification should be made at this time. This opinion is expressed in the following resolution:

Whereas, our country is engaged in the great war having for its aim the making safe of the world for democracy, and all our efforts should be directed towards assisting by every means in our power in accomplishing that end; and

Whereas, the Rules Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in session assembled has heard and considered suggested changes in the rules as offered by members of the association; and

Whereas, it is understood that the Food Administration of the United States is preparing rules and regulations governing the handling of our raw material and our finished products, and that such rules and regulations will conform, as nearly as possible, to our present existing rules; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Rules Committee recommend to the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association that no changes be made in our now existing rules other than the clarification of Rule 43, Section 14; the amendment of Rule 26, Section 7, and the adoption of rules governing transactions in foreign oils, as follows:

Rule 26, Sec. 7, amended to read:

When a trade is made by a broker, member of this association, for the account of any member or members of this association, by phone or wire, it shall be the duty of such broker to at once confirm by telegraph to each principal or interested party, the terms of such trade, and when such wire notice is received by the principals and found not to be in accord with the offer or order, they, or either of them, shall, within four hours, wire the broker of any error or discrepancy, and the failure to give such notice to the broker shall relieve the broker of any responsibility in the premises in so far as the principal failing to give such wire notice is concerned. And further, the principal failing to give such notice shall protect the broker as against the other principal.

Rule 43, Section 14, amended as follows:

Beginning at the word "or" on sixth line, strike out all of this line, all of line seven and part of line eight, including the word "case."

The amended rule to read as follows:

Sec. 14. Should any seller or buyer make any conditions in a contract, looking to the adjustment of differences that may arise under it by any other tribunals than those provided by this association, and existing under and governed by its rules, it is understood that such contract is made and accepted entirely independent of this association, and differences which arise under it shall not be subjects for its consideration or arbitration. Nothing in the above is to be taken as preventing this association from taking appropriate action, if both parties to a contract are members of this association, and one of them refuses to arbitrate.

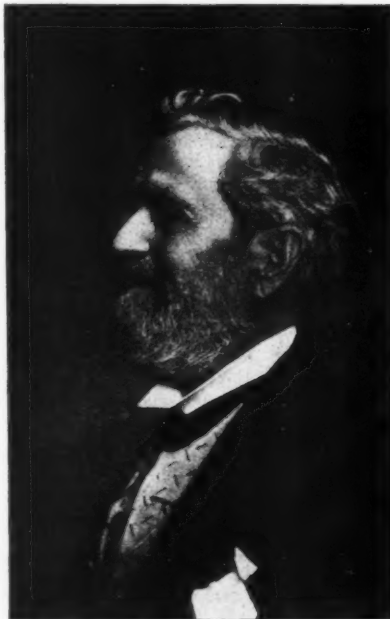
Rule 25. Strike out the present rule and substitute the following:

FOREIGN OILS

Rule 25. Sec. 1.—Soya Bean Oil, Grades. Prime soya bean oil shall be pressed and not extracted from soya beans, free from water and impurities, and shall refine with a color not to exceed 35 yellow and 9 red, and with a loss not to exceed 5 per cent, with the use of caustic soda by methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee to which it is referred. Provided that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 5 per cent shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil.

Sec. 2. Crude soya bean oil sold basis 7 per cent refining loss shall be pressed and not extracted from soya beans and shall be free from water and impurities and refine with a color not to exceed 35 yellow and 11 red, and with a loss not to exceed 7 per cent with the use of caustic soda by methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee to which it is referred. Provided that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 7 per cent shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent in the contract price of the oil.

Sec. 3. Coconut Oil—Grades. Choice grade coconut oil shall be what is known as "Chochin Grade" and shall be pressed and not extracted and should not exceed 2 per cent free fatty acids, calculated as Oleic Acid, free from moisture and impurities, and shall have a color not greater than 6 yellow and .5 red.



MAJOR ROBERT GIBSON

(Dallas, Tex.)

Life Secretary of the Association.

Sec. 4. Prime Crude Coconut Oil shall be pressed and not extracted and shall not contain more than 5 per cent of free fatty acids, calculated as oleic acid and shall be free from moisture and impurities and shall have color not greater than 30 yellow and 5 red, provided that any oil that tests with more than 5 per cent of free fatty acids, calculated as oleic acid, shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the contract price for each 1 per cent of excess acid covered by the contract.

Other Crude Coconut Oil shall be sold on sample or guarantee.

Chinese Crude Cotton Seed Oil and other oils not herein specified shall be sold on sample or special contract.

Sec. 5. Weights. Weights shall be at least points, subject to the recommendation that all possible effort be made by importers through the ports of San Francisco, Seattle and other ports to establish methods and facilities for weighing that will result in bringing about accurate established weights.

Sec. 6. Quality. The quality of foreign oil shall be guaranteed to point of American destination.

Sec. 7. The general rules of this association shall cover transactions in foreign oil not specifically set forth herein, subject to such modifications and codifying as may be required to accomplish direct application to foreign oils.

The rules pertaining to foreign oils shall be effective as of September 1st, 1918.

R. E. Montgomery, Chairman; E. E. Chandler, J. G. Gash, W. Youtsey, F. T. George, A. G. Kahn, Earnest Lamar, C. D. Jordan, F. N. Pridges, P. G. Claiborne, J. B. Perry, E. A. Watkins, Committee on Rules.

Report of Secretary Gibson

Mr. President and Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

As we have a program filled with interesting addresses and other matters that will concern our members far more than anything I could say, I will confine my report to a detailed statement of my stewardship for the year. The state of the membership on May 1, 1918, was as follows:

State	Mills	Regular Asso.		Total
		Mem- bers	Mem- bers	
Alabama	28	13	4	45
Arkansas	23	8	2	33
Georgia	55	29	24	108
Louisiana	21	28	11	60
Mississippi	35	14	—	49
N. Carolina	26	9	4	39
S. Carolina	26	15	1	42
Tennessee	14	26	18	58
Texas	92	55	7	156
Oklahoma	28	8	2	38
Illinois	1	22	5	28
Kansas	—	5	—	5
Missouri	—	11	1	12
Arizona	2	1	—	3
California	2	2	—	4
Indiana	—	2	—	2
Kentucky	—	5	1	6
Pennsylvania	—	4	3	7
New York	—	47	6	53
Michigan	—	3	—	3
Minnesota	—	1	—	1
Virginia	2	5	2	9
Washington	—	2	—	2
Ohio	—	6	9	16
Maryland	—	1	—	1
Massachusetts	—	4	2	6
Canada	—	2	—	2
India	—	1	—	1
Ireland	—	1	—	1
Total	357	330	102	789

The above figures do not include 30 new members secured since May 1. A net gain in members over last year of 152. However, we have secured during the year 180 new members.

I beg to say that this report is surely a good and gratifying one, and shows what can be done when every member puts his shoulder to the wheel and helps to obtain the results desired.

Each month's business of our office is closed and a trial balance made by our auditor, Mr. Chas. Byers, and full statement of accounts sent to each member of the Executive Committee covering each month's accounts.

With my report I beg to hand you herewith the annual statement and trial balance of our auditor, for the fiscal year of May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, which shows in detail every department of our association, with \$5,372.05 cash in bank and no outstanding encumbrances. I also attach hereto a list of the members who have become affiliated with us during the year, as well as a list of those who have for various reasons withdrawn, and one member expelled.

The reports of the committees will speak for themselves, but I cannot refrain from making mention of the excellent work done during the year by the Governing Committees particularly, which will no doubt be brought out more in detail in the report of Mr. R. E. Montgomery, chairman. And I desire to thank each committeeman of the various committees for the ever-ready co-operation and assistance given me during the year in the conduct of the affairs of our association.

To President Wallace, and to the other officers of the association, I also desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy and kindness shown me throughout the year, and my earnest hope is that the coming year, and each year succeeding, may prove as successful as the one just closing, and that our members may continue to work together toward the further upbuilding of our great and good organization.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Dull—No New Feature in Regard to Futures—Crude Oil Mills Closing—Cotton Crop Conditions Not So Good, But Much Better Than a Year Ago—Competition of Other Oils.

No new development has come to light in regard to trading in cottonseed oil futures. The hope still prevails that Government officials will arrive at a basis whereby there may be a hedging market re-established for cottonseed products, perhaps within prescribed limits, and under strict regulation by Exchange and Food Administration authorities. If action along these lines is to be taken, the hope is expressed that something definite will be announced soon. Hedging of new-crop cottonseed oil, and for the carry-over of the old crop, has in the past assumed fair-sized proportions during the summer, and increased as the new crop seed was crushed during the fall and early winter.

The extent of the competition of various other oils with cottonseed oil is shown in a recent compilation published giving the imports of coconut oil during 1917 at 163,000,000 lbs. against 58,000,000 lbs. in 1914, and the importations of copra for the corresponding time were 367,000,000 lbs. against 60,000,000 lbs. in 1914. Soya bean oil during 1917 was imported to the extent of 265,000,000 lbs. against 13,000,000 lbs. in 1914, and the peanut oil importations were 27,000,000 lbs. against 7,000,000. It is generally conceded that the tonnage situation alone held down

importations, so that it is fair to assume that with larger tonnage supplies and curbed submarine operations, competition for these other various oils with cottonseed oil will continue; it is for this reason that a hedging market for cottonseed oil is desired, so that in case the price indicated by the Government interests is not adjusted so as to distribute the cottonseed crushed, there could be varying fluctuations, in accordance with general supply and demand conditions. Of course, obnoxious speculation is not necessary, and nothing is desired that will interfere with the Government's policies.

Recent reports from the South do not indicate that there is much fear of a burdensome carry-over of cottonseed oil; as a matter of fact statistics available would indicate that the amount to be left over will be no greater than that of a year ago, which, if anything, was slightly below the normal. From various sections reports are that crude oil mills are closing for the season, while at the same time demand from consuming interests has not been urgent for the past several weeks.

There is a more general tendency to await the new cotton crop developments; if prospects continue as favorable as they are at present, the outlook would favor a distinct increase in the production of cottonseed and cottonseed oil. Even though there has been more or less wet and cold weather through the South, delaying planting and cultivation of cotton, and necessitating some replanting, with perhaps less chance for even a small net increase in area, the condition of the crop as a whole is regarded as decidedly above

that of a year ago, which was 69.5. The weather conditions during the next several weeks will have material influence on sentiment regarding cotton crop prospects, and if the weather is reasonably settled, with just occasional showers, there will be the chance for two to three million bales more than were produced last year, equivalent to 500,000 to 750,000 barrels of cottonseed oil more than were available last season.

Closing prices Saturday, May 11, 1918—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, May 13, 1918—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 14, 1918—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, May 15, 1918—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, May 16, 1918—
Crude S. E., \$17.50, sales.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24. Hotel Galvez.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Exhibitors' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla., June 5, 6 and 7.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., June 10 and 11.

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Cincinnati, O.
Chicago, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Gretna, La.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 16, 1918.—Cottonseed oil fairly active at fixed price. Cottonseed meal in good demand. The output is practically all taken by fertilizer concerns. Cottonseed hulls weak, \$19.50 bid for loose and \$25 for sacked. Linters dull.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 16, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil in fair demand at \$1.31½ per gallon for first half June shipment. Stocks in this section are not large. Prime cottonseed meal dull and unchanged. Prime hulls quiet and lower, \$19@19.50 loose, \$25@26 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 16, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil stocks nearing exhaustion in our territory. Refined scarce. Inquiries numerous. Cake and meal nearly cleaned up this week; liberal sales. Hulls dull at \$20 loose, \$25 sacked, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending May 16, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending May 16, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	—	46,245	173,084
From New Orleans....	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia....	—	—	6,336
From Savannah.....	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News.....	—	—	528
From Michigan.....	—	17,933	65,518
From Buffalo.....	—	25	1,913
From St. Lawrence....	—	486	1,581
From Dakota.....	—	1,716	5,196
From Vermont.....	—	156	15
From other ports....	—	749	38
Total.....	—	70,388	282,315

COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

taste and odor and is readily eaten by cattle. On account of its hard fat, cocoanut cake should prove one of the best dairy cattle feeds, especially where butter is produced; its value otherwise as a cattle feed lies in its digestible carbohydrates (N. F. E.) and protein.

Referring to cocoanut-fed hogs shipped one of our packing companies they say, "quality, color and texture of meat good, meat firm, and in appearance fully equal to the best corn fed meat."

The efficiency attained to date by those mills now crushing copra is represented by the average analysis of cocoanut cake given as follows:

Ammonia.....	3.95%
Protein.....	20.30%
Oil.....	8.00%
Moisture.....	10.00%

Some of the mills crushing copra have been able to reduce the oil content of their cake to 5.80 per cent., while others have left as high as 10 to 15 per cent. of oil in their cake during their experimental work.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WALLACE.

(Continued from page 17.)

for effective purpose and progress. It is this we should strive for by combining all of our forces and no longer continue to work as separate units. By this I do not mean to suggest that the State associations shall be disorganized and merged into our association; not at all, for no one realizes more than I their usefulness and the splendid service they have rendered. I do contend, however, that they

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

should co-ordinate their strength and talents with that of the parent organization and with each other to a greater extent than ever before.

To this end I recommend that the incoming administration appoint one member from each State association to compose what might be properly termed an advisory committee to the president and to the executive committee.

While the duties of the governing committee may appear to cover this particular work, and it may seem unnecessary to appoint a special advisory committee, what I have in mind is for one man from each State to feel that he has a solemn duty to perform in co-ordinating the work of his association with that of the other associations. Heretofore the functions of the governing committee seem to have been particularly devoted towards getting new members and aiding in the collections of dues, etc., and they have done this most satisfactorily. Should the incoming administration feel that this advisory committee is not needed, then I especially urge that one member from each of the governing committees be selected, whose duty it will be to assist in having his association work in close harmony with this one and with the other State associations.

President Wallace paid a high tribute to his assistant, Mr. L. N. Geldert, of Memphis, and to his work in establishing and making a success of the association's official bulletin, which is named the Cotton Oil Press. Speaking of Mr. Geldert, he said:

As assistant to the president he has been of immeasurable help. The work of our association has become so extended, the scope of which covers a wide field of activity, that without such assistance your president would be absolutely powerless to cope with it unless he were a man who had no other business associations. Therefore, the installation of this office was particularly fortunate at this time when every line of industry is moving along with unprecedented rapidity. It behooves every one of us to keep abreast of this march of progress, otherwise we will be lost in the whirlpool of disaster that must inevitably come to those who fail to grasp the significance of present day conditions.

Cotton as a Food Crop.

On the subject of cotton as a food crop, and its importance in the war crisis, President Wallace said:

Cotton is in no sense a slack crop, to the contrary, it is one of our country's chief resources. No less an authority than Mr. Hoover stated, "but for cottonseed oil, there would be a fat famine in the world today." But I don't intend to dwell on the merits of our oil, for it is recognized the world over. I do, however, wish to refer briefly to the recognition that is now being shown, and which is expanding almost daily, to Allison or cottonseed flour.

Would that our beloved and lamented Colonel Allison could be here to witness the fruits of his labor, and the service he has rendered mankind. I say this, for I really believe the time is not far distant when our people will have to turn to this product, which practical experience has confirmed, when properly mixed with wheat flour, makes a flour equally healthful and just as palatable and appetizing as pure wheat flour.

Still more important, it can be used as a meat substitute, on account of its high protein content: a pound of cottonseed flour containing more digestible protein than a pound of meat. Protein is generally recognized as the chief constituent of meat, and the most expensive nutrient of our foods. What a boon to the human race cottonseed flour will be when it becomes a part of our daily ration.

Due consideration must also be given cotton as a food crop when one realizes that the seed from one bale of cotton represents in food value 207.5 pounds of hog lard and 1,650 pounds of wheat flour. Thus it will be seen that the South produces more grain value per acre in a cotton crop than is produced in the grain growing sections of the United States per acre. We must therefore, not permit our farmer friends to be deluded with the idea of forsaking cotton for grain. Both should be planted in proper proportions.

My reason for referring to this is that there is great danger in discouraging the planting of cotton and those who have thought it their patriotic duty to arouse sentiment in this respect, may go a step too far. The potentialities of the cotton crop, as it effects our present day affairs are almost limitless and should be so regarded.

Cotton Oil, Meat and Linter Situation.

Reviewing the year in the cottonseed products markets President Wallace said:

What this, our principal product, means to the present war scheme of our nation cannot be better described than by quoting from an

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Keepers of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

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PEANUT OIL



Crude or Refined
Cotton Seed Oil
Suitable for all purposes.



We carry a stock of all grades in all the principal cities of the East

article that appeared a few months ago in the New York Journal of Commerce: "Edible oils have become of unusual significance in food economy—perhaps the element that will more surely bring Germany to her knees than aeroplanes and artillery."

If this statement is either wholly or partly true a distinct duty lies before us, viz: Maximum efficiency in our milling operations so that loss or waste may be reduced to an absolute minimum. It would be criminal neglect of our responsibilities to do otherwise.

We all know that at the beginning of this season, August 1, the stocks of cottonseed oil were small—the stock being 746,893 barrels. While the production of oil this season has been some greater than last, it is estimated that the stock August 1 next will amount to only 600,000 barrels, this in spite of the fact that the importations of coconut and soya bean oil will probably be much greater than last season.

What occurred early this year in the oil market is vividly impressed upon our minds—a veritable scramble upon the part of the refiners for early oil. No one knows just where the market would have gone to had not the Food Administration stepped in and taken control. As it was, unprecedented, I might say undreamed of prices were reached.

Fortunately for us, the state of demoralization caused by this condition will not be in evidence next season on account of the control that is now exercised by the Food Administration over our business. Isn't it a blessing indeed that a recurrence of the deplorable condition into which our business was thrown is now impossible under the existing rules and regulations.

The Crushing of Copra.

I feel that I should not pass from the subject of oil without making some reference to the important part the crushing of copra is now occupying in the operations of a number of oil mills.

More mills in the South have worked copra this season than ever before, but I believe the number is small indeed compared with the number that will be crushing this raw material within a few years, for in my opinion it holds wonderful possibilities for the crude mills located in sections where the supply of seed is more or less limited.

There are so many of you who have made a thorough study of this matter and are more conversant with it than I, that I will not pretend to advise you concerning it, except to say that I think this association should appoint a committee to make a thorough investigation of the subject and have their report published in the Cotton Oil Press for the information of those who may be interested.

From what I understand, the profits at this time in working copra are not large due to the fact that the parties dealing in copra in the countries in which it is grown, charge exorbitant commissions or profits to those handling or buying it in this country.

This leads me to wonder if it would not be a good idea to have our own agent on the ground to buy for the mills direct. Considerable saving could, no doubt, be realized in

this way. Such an agent could also see that proper grades and deliveries were made.

The Cotton Seed Meal Situation.

Had any man connected with the cottonseed oil business early in the season predicted that there would be an actual shortage in this product and that there would be a market for

do with our meal. The exportation of thousands of tons, a large percentage of which was already aboard ships, was absolutely forbidden and though the export board in Washington was frequently appealed to, they would not alter their decision, which was that our enemies should not, either directly or indirectly, receive any products from this country and should not be benefited by the exportation of same to neutral countries if it was possible to prevent it.

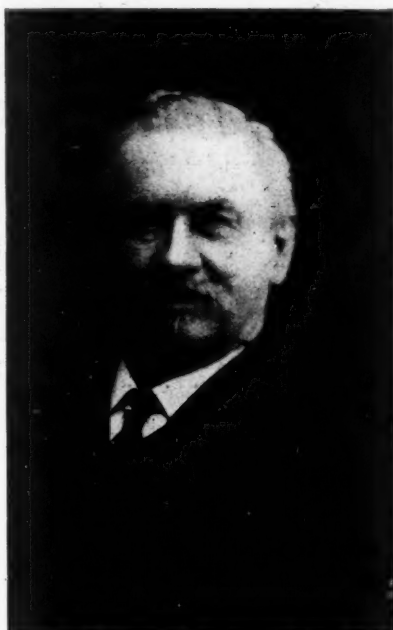
We very naturally concurred in this view of the matter, but urged that some relief be afforded by a special effort being made to establish new markets in this country and enlarge the existing ones. This was done beyond a doubt and was probably one of the reasons for the increased demand.

The Cake and Meal Committee appointed in connection with the work of the Inter State Cotton Seed Products Council prepared a report showing the probable production and consumption of cottonseed, peanut and soya bean meal, etc., and there was an apparent surplus in sight of 1,025,000 tons.

The various causes that arose to create this unprecedented demand are generally known to us all, so it is unnecessary to refer to them. Had not the Food Administration appealed to the mills to set a price on their meal from the standpoint of it being a patriotic duty, we would doubtless have seen 7 per cent. meal selling at \$75 per ton. While it cost the mills thousands of dollars to limit the price of their product, they did so unhesitatingly, with few exceptions, and this patriotic action on their part deserves the highest commendation.

Agitation Over the Linters Situation.

There has been considerable agitation and dissatisfaction among the mills the entire season with reference to this product. On the other hand there were many who thought the price that was paid was, under the circumstances, high enough. This must have been the opinion held by officials of certain large interests, whose output of linters was considerable, otherwise they would hardly have been willing to dispose of practically their season's output at a price much lower than was realized a few months previous. It was stated that this action on their part was prompted by the fact that the price of powder had been reduced 50 per cent. and therefore,



F. W. BRODE

(F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn.)
The Father of the Association.

thousands of tons more than was available, his sanity might have been questioned. And yet that is just what has occurred.

Well do I recall during my frequent trips to Washington last summer the nervous agitation that seemed prevalent among oil mill men in general, as to what we were going to

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MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

the buyers of linters could not pay the same price as before.

At any rate the fact that this sale was made, which was reported to be 400,000 to 500,000 bales, was undoubtedly the cause of mill-run linters remaining at practically a fixed price all the season.

The Inter State Cotton Seed Products Council made a thorough investigation of the matter, having a long conference with Mr. Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board to see what relief the independent mills could expect who had not sold. His reply was, he could not make the DuPont Company or any one else buy something they might not want to purchase at that time, or at all, as the case might be. He seemed to think that 5% cents delivered was enough for linters in comparison with pre-war prices, and under the existing circumstances. We later ascertained from the vice-president of the DuPont Company that they were still in the market at the same price and under the same conditions as specified in their contract with the larger companies who had sold to them. This information was wired to the State association officers with request that it be disseminated among their members.

The very serious element of uncertainty that has heretofore existed in regard to linters will, no doubt, be entirely eliminated, or modified to a very large extent by the appointment by Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, of Mr. George R. James, of Memphis, Tenn., to handle the linter situation for that board.

It is said that Mr. James is Tennessee's leading citizen and has a record for achieving wonderful results in any undertaking in which he may be engaged. He seems to be a man who improves any situation with which he comes in contact. We may therefore feel assured that something really constructive will be done in connection with this department of our business under his able supervision and control.

Figures on Linters Cost.

While I am on this subject would like to say that we have on more than one occasion while in Washington been confronted with the question, what does it cost to produce linters or increase the production from a given number of pounds per ton of seed to a greater number of pounds? In other words—if you are producing 145 pounds of lint and should you increase the cut by installing new machinery or by running on longer time to 175 pounds, what would it cost to make this additional 30 pounds?

There seemed to be no figures available to those to whom this question was propounded that would enable them to give a positive and accurate answer. This leads me to recommend that records be kept so that our costs will be allocated in order that we can determine with reasonable accuracy just what it costs to produce each of our products.

I might add that any mill that does not now have an accounting system that will enable them to readily make out the reports that have to go to the Food Administration in Washington, also the income tax reports, etc., should install it without delay, for it will be most helpful and might be the means of avoiding costly errors.

Legislation and the Oleomargarine Fight.

President Wallace reviewed his constructive efforts in the way of legislative activities during the year, which has been of a wider scope than formerly, and had included educational work among legislators which he hoped would bear big results for the future. Concerning the oleomargarine situation he said:

In regard to the status of the oleomargarine law, I can truly report progress of the kind that must inevitably win out. As the Legislative Committee will no doubt give you full details in this particular, I will not dwell further upon it other than to say that never in my knowledge have I ever seen a man more determined or consecrated to a cause than the ever alert secretary of that committee, Mr. John T. Ashcraft. He thinks about it morn-

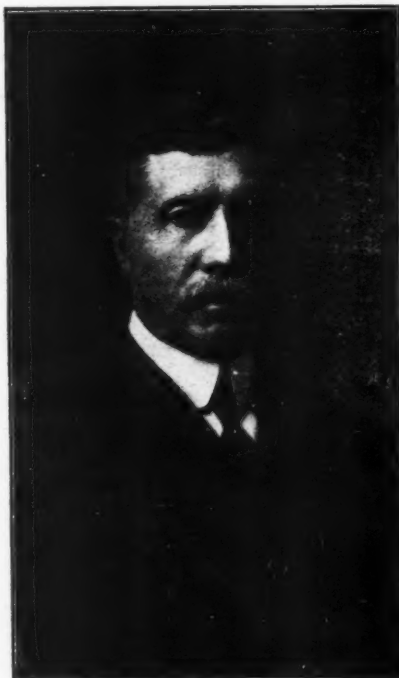
ing, noon and night, and also works for it during those hours.

If the unreasonable and unjust restrictions now surrounding the manufacture and distribution of this product are repealed or modified so that a cheap wholesome butter fat is made available for the poorer classes and which under existing circumstances would be a real blessing to them, they will have him to thank.

When we consider that the federal license imposed upon the production and distribution of this wholesome and nutritious food are higher and more rigid than those placed upon the production and distribution of whiskey, we wonder why the people of this democratic country countenance such a gross injustice.

Publicity, Traffic and Other Matters.

Regarding the publicity work of the Association, President Wallace called attention



J. J. CULBERTSON
(Paris, Tex.)

Special Representative of the Inter State Cotton Seed Products Council at Washington.

to conditions which had interrupted that work. The agreement with the Government limiting prices of product and other circumstances forced the cessation of a widely organized publicity campaign, but it would be resumed under normal conditions, when Mr. Geldert's ability would come in very handy in directing it. He recommended that the chairman of the Publicity Committee be made an appointive officer instead of elective.

President Wallace highly commended the work of the Traffic Committee under Chairman J. H. Johnston and his associates, S. Linthicum and R. A. P. Walker; it had been really constructive and valuable service. He recommended the creation of a Traffic Department of the Association as soon as possible, with headquarters at Memphis.

He spoke of the proposal of a research laboratory under Association auspices, but did not advise it at this time because of expense.

He spoke of incorporating the Association, and suggested that because of widening interests it might be advisable to change the name of the Inter State Oil Crushers' As-

sociation, or the National Seed Crushers' Association, or something properly comprehensive. He also referred to insurance ratings and advised the creation of an Insurance Committee to protect the interests of members. He also advised the appointment of a small committee to be constantly in Washington to look after the interests of the industry.

He complimented Secretary Robert Gibson on his splendid work and thanked the larger companies for so generously increasing their memberships. He extended thanks to Vice-president Montgomery and other officers and committee members for their effective co-operation, and to state associations for their co-operation. Tributes were paid also to the memory of Colonel Jo W. Allison and T. S. Young, who died during the year. He spoke of the labor problem and the need for meeting it, and spoke also of patriotic duties in various lines. In conclusion he said:

Our Part in This Great Epochal Period.

We are today facing the greatest crisis in the world's history, a period which if nobly borne will stand out through all time for the enlightenment and inspiration of mankind. The question we must ask ourselves is, what part are we to have in this epoch-making period. We may rightly say that by unstinted expenditures in scientific investigation and application we have supplied this country with and our allies with the cheapest, the purest and best, edible oil and fat, the most economical and nutritious cattle feed known, but for which thousands of cattle would have starved last winter, and last but not least, linters, which are playing a major part in furnishing explosives to our soldiers.

It might be said, is not this sufficient? Are we not doing our part? I say emphatically, no! For we have by no means reached our highest point of efficiency, which is of vital concern to us all and which we should labor night and day to acquire, for until we have done this, waste of products, material and labor have not been entirely eliminated.

The strain upon all of our productive resources at this time is enormous, and no industry can fail to meet the demands made upon it, for the effectiveness of our forces at the front depends upon our enterprise at home.

It is impossible for us to comprehend the magnitude of the issues which now confront us, consequently our perspective must be constantly enlarged, in order that we may grasp its real significance as it may apply directly or indirectly to us individually or collectively. One thing we can surely do and that is to work out our own peculiar problems with a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice. This I earnestly believe most of us are conscientiously trying to do the best we know how.

At times no doubt we will become discouraged or pessimistic over our own affairs or the affairs of our country, but always remember there is a silver lining to the clouds that obscure our vision and if we remain cheerful and steadfast in our purpose, we need not despair, for there is a merciful God in Heaven who is watching over the destinies of us all.

While the fundamental laws of supply and demand, of reward and punishment, action and reaction have for the time being been set aside, they must inevitably, at some future date occupy their rightful place as controlling factors in our economic conditions. For the time being, one thing stands out pre-eminent. We must win the war and nothing else counts.

To this just and holy cause, our time, wealth and devotion and if need be our lives must be consecrated.

That Liberty be not betrayed and sold,
And that her sons prove worthy of the breed;
That Freedom's flag may shelter as of old,
Nor decorate the shrines of Gold and Greed,
We come; and on our consecrated sword
We ask thy blessing, Lord."

draw up changes in the constitution and by-laws; with Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.; H. C. Forrester, Meridian, Miss., and W. B. West, Columbia, S. C., as the resolutions committee.

Unlike most conventions, the Inter State Cotton Crushers' Association held continuous sessions. At 12:30 p. m. a recess was taken and for 20 minutes a buffet luncheon was served in the rear of the convention hall.

Need for Linters Is Explained.

In the afternoon George R. James, of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the War Industries Board in charge of cotton linters, addressed the meeting. "We've got an army now and the Germans will recognize it soon," he said. "We were so busy making money that we did not recognize the necessity for raising an army until it was brought home to us." He referred many times to the tendency which Americans showed at first to neglect their interest in an effort to make money and declared that "it was sad to relate that many persons were willing to sacrifice their flesh and blood, but kicked like fury when it came to sacrificing a dollar."

"The Government's business is the business now, and all other business must stand aside if necessary," he asserted, explaining what the War Industries Board is doing. He declared every pound of cotton linters in the country was needed for use in explosives, and said that while there was no shortage at present, the Government was preparing for the demand that would result upon the completion of the powder mills now under construction.

For more than half an hour he explained how the Board had worked out the price on linters; that the price was the same to all, and the entire industry must be pooled to win the war. He predicted that hull fibre might be taken over by the Government should it be deemed necessary.

The rest of the first day's session was taken up with the presentation of credentials, appointment of special committees, and preparation of work before the convention session of Tuesday.

Second Day's Session

Tuesday, May 14, 1918.

Establishment of a traffic bureau in Memphis under an expert of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be a reality soon if the association follows the recommendations of its traffic committee, which was made on Tuesday morning.

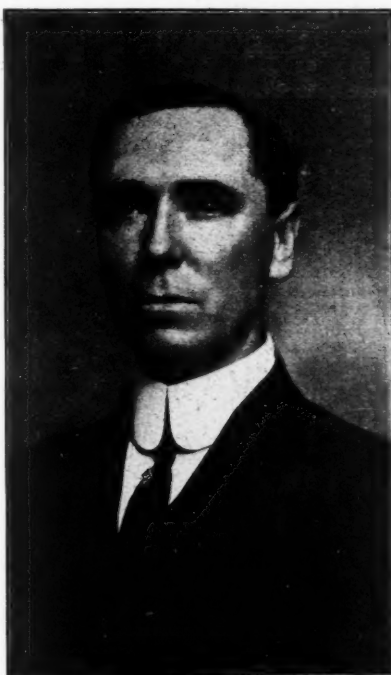
The recommendation of the committee is in line with recommendations made Monday by President Fielding Wallace. Because of the large number of traffic and transportation questions constantly arising among members of the association, the need of an expert traffic bureau has been felt for some time. It did not take the traffic committee long to decide on indorsing the recommendation which President Wallace dwelt long on in his address.

The offices of the bureau will be located in the headquarters office of the association at Memphis. It will be in charge of an expert traffic man, who will co-operate with the assistant to the president.

The legislative committee, of which C. W. Ashcraft, Florence, Ala., is chairman, made

recommendations of indorsement of the Aswell bill now pending before Congress, which would repeal the tax on oleomargarine and other wholesome foodstuff. The resolution adopted reads:

"Be it resolved by the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at its regular annual meeting being held in the city of New Orleans, May 13, 14 and 15, 1918, that the Congress be and is hereby earnestly petitioned to enact into law house bill No. 6540, introduced by Hon. J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana, and now pending before the Ways and Means Committee, which bill provides for the repeal of all revenue licenses required of producers and distributors of wholesome foods, and the repeal of all taxes upon such wholesome foods."



C. W. ASHCRAFT
(Florence Oil Mill, Florence, Ala.)
Chairman Legislative Committee.

The convention adopted the above resolution by a rising vote. A special resolution asking the convention to adopt Mr. Aswell's move had also been prepared by Leaman Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., worded almost the same as the other. It was adopted. If Representative Aswell's bill were to pass, the cottonseed industry could again make filled cheese and sell it to the people as a food. Oleomargarine also would be affected by Mr. Aswell's bill, as it would be released from taxation.

Report of the Rules Committee.

The report of the Rules Committee, one of the biggest things of the convention, was awaited with much interest by the 600 or more delegates present. R. E. Montgomery, chairman, delivered the report.

Summarized, the report says that the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, on account of the war, and the fact that the National Food Administration is considering rules and regulations to govern the cottonseed products trade, has decided to recommend no drastic changes in the trading rules until the federal government has acted, except in the case of a few minor changes which were found necessary by the business interests represented.

[The report appears in full in this issue of

The National Provisioner, including the wording of the amended rules.]

Louis N. Geldert, assistant to the president, reported that the work had been hard and that the Cotton Oil Press, official bulletin of the association, had not received the support from the members that it deserved. He presented a plan whereby greater publicity could be given to the activities of the association, and a special committee was appointed to work out its details.

J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas, reported for the Executive Committee. S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala., chairman of the Bureau of Publicity, also submitted his report.

Reports of the Committee on Arbitration were made by P. G. Claiborne, Dallas, Texas; E. T. George, New Orleans; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta; W. P. Battle, Memphis; W. A. Isgrig, Little Rock; J. G. Gash, New York; S. J. Cassels, Montgomery; S. N. Malone, Jackson; A. S. Roberts, Oklahoma City, and W. A. Sherman, Houston.

"The Conservation of Our Industrial Resources Against Fire—A Patriotic Duty," was the subject of a lengthy address by Mr. A. M. Schoen, of Atlanta, Ga., while Col. J. Price Smith, of Augusta, Ga., delivered a patriotic talk on the war.

Resolutions on Deaths of Allison and Young.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. T. S. Young, of New York, and Colonel Jo W. Allison, Dallas, Texas, were read and spread on the minutes. It was suggested that proper condolences also be sent Major Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas, because of the death of his wife two days before the convention opened.

Dr. Paul H. Saunders, director of the Thrift Stamp Campaign in Louisiana, made a patriotic appeal to the delegates to do their part in the buying of Thrift Stamps.

Third Day's Session

Wednesday, May 15, 1918.

The convention wound up with a business-like third day's session at which many reports were heard and much business transacted.

The convention acted upon the request of Food Administrator Hoover in making no material changes in its trading rules pending the adjustment of the whole question of regulation by the Cotton Seed Products Division of the Administration. No change in regulations governing cottonseed products was recommended by the convention except a recommendation that a man be selected from each state to act in an advisory capacity to the various State Food Administrators.

Reports were received from W. P. Battle, of Memphis, chairman of the Committee on Appeals; E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, chairman of the Committee on Grievances; Dr. Thomas C. Law, of Atlanta, chairman of the Chemists' Committee; G. Worthen Agee, of Memphis, chairman of the Chemists' Advisory Committee, and others.

A handsome silver service was presented to retiring President Fielding Wallace by the members of the Association.

The election was again a lively occasion. Vice-president Robert E. Montgomery, of Chickasha, Okla., was chosen president by acclamation, and responded in an earnest speech pledging himself to carry on the good work done by his predecessor.

Call for nominations for vice-president developed the contest between sections which has been the feature of several conventions. The custom of giving the honor alternately to the Southeast, the Valley and the West was recalled by those who championed a Valley candidate, and J. H. DuBose, president of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company of Memphis, was put in nomination by them. Ernest Lamar, of Alabama, one of the oldest and ablest of association leaders, was nominated by those who felt that he was entitled to the honor on merit, and regardless of precedent.

A spirited and friendly contest followed, the vote showing a majority for Mr. DuBose, who is also a veteran in the industry. Of course Secretary Robert Gibson was given the recognition of a re-election by acclamation, though long ago he was made secretary for life.

Resolutions of thanks to the New Orleans committee for their splendid hospitality, and the usual resolutions of a like character, were adopted, other routine business transacted, and the convention adjourned without day.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Robert E. Montgomery, president-elect of the Association, is one of the best-known of the younger element in the industry. For many years he has made the Southwest the scene of his activities, and has been known as a leader in progressive endeavors of all kinds for the benefit of the industry. He is famous for his publicity work, and a great believer in pushing the merits of cottonseed products before the public, and in this respect will make a great team-mate for his assistant, Mr. Geldert. Mr. Montgomery is vice-president and general manager of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, of Chickasha, Okla., and is the executive head of large cottonseed products interests in that section of the country.

J. H. DuBose, vice-president-elect, is president of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., and one of the best-known men in the cotton oil field. His modesty has

usually kept him in the background at conventions. Though active in all good works for the industry, he was generally to be found anywhere but in the spotlight of publicity, and had an aversion to the camera especially. He is a great sportsman, and on one of his summer outings in Wisconsin in company with a member of The National Provision staff, the camera caught him in his outing costume, and the picture is here reproduced as a substitute for the camera portrait he was so averse to sitting for in his "Sunday best."

THE CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment at the convention was of the expected New Orleans standard. Under war resolutions the delegates paid for their own entertainment with a registration



E. T. GEORGE
(Seaboard Refining Co., New Orleans, La.)
Chairman Convention Arrangements Committee.

fee, but this did not prevent the New Orleans hosts from giving the visitors an extra good time, and did not bar a delightful programme of hospitality for the ladies, a department in which Chairman E. T.

George of the Arrangement Committee is so much at home.

Besides the daily luncheons for delegates at the Hotel Grunewald there was a special luncheon for the ladies at the Country Club on Tuesday, and other similar events on other days. The festivities began early with a dance on Monday evening at the Hotel Grunewald, and on Tuesday evening there was a concert by the famous 42nd Regiment Band of the United States Army. There were drives and sight-seeing tours and other features which kept visitors busy from beginning to end of their stay in New Orleans.

COTTON PRODUCT ANALYSTS MEET.

Preliminary to the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, a session of the Society of Cotton Products Analysts was held at New Orleans on Saturday. The meeting was addressed by Dr. David Wesson, the noted cotton oil chemist, who spoke on color tests in cottonseed products. Following his address there was a general discussion of a technical nature, and the reading of several papers. It is the custom for the cottonseed chemists to hold their meeting prior to the main convention, in order to make reports. The meeting Saturday was called to order by Archibald Campbell, president. C. C. Hulburt, Atlanta, Ga., is secretary of the society.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

The Agricultural Committee, soon after its appointment, met at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., in October, 1917, and mapped out a plan to compile reports every two weeks, through the most active seed-garnering season, to show the prices prevailing for cotton-seed products in each of the cotton states.

The secretaries of the several state associations sent out postcard inquiries to about ten members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in their respective states, to be mailed on the 10th and 22d of each month, so that the statistics could be compiled and sent out by circular letter from L. N. Geldert's office on the 15th of each month and published on the first day of each month.

These reports were very interesting and helpful in keeping the members posted over the most active part of the season, but some of the members who were requested to mail their reports on the two fixed days of each month often failed to comply, through forgetfulness or indifference, with the result that the reports lost much of their value by not being thoroughly dependable and representative of every section.

If the members from whom information must come could be aroused to the value and helpfulness of keeping all sections accurately informed of conditions in every other section, the value of the semi-monthly reports would be obvious, since the Government reports come only once a month, and then frequently are delayed. Our reports did not give the same data compiled by the Government, but gave information of market conditions that were valuable in connection with the Government reports.

Under the present system of United States Food Administration license, the conditions for next season may not require this information, but the committee recommends that any calls for information of whatever character from officers of the association should be promptly and cheerfully forwarded for the mutual benefit of all association members.

Respectfully submitted,
Henry Hodgson, Chairman, Athens, Ga.
C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Russell Acree, Darlington, S. C.
Committee.



THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT ON HIS VACATION.

Vice-President-elect J. H. DuBose, of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, may be seen standing at the right of the picture. He was spending a few weeks pursuing the elusive "muskie" in the wilds of the Wisconsin woods, in the company of Ernest Kissel, of the Morris lard department, a member of The National Provisioner staff, and other disreputables, when this picture was taken.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 17, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$25.00@25.10; Middle West, \$24.90@25.00; city steam, 24½@24¾c., nominal; refined Continent, \$27.25; South American \$27.65; Brazil, kegs, \$28.65; compound, 22½@23¾c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 17, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 227.10 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 248.90 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 17, 1918.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d.; New York, 144s., picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s. 3d.; American cut, 159s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 171s.; long clear, 176s. 9d.; short back, 172s. 9d.; bellies, 177s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 149s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 151s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was stronger on scattered buying due to firm hog markets and claims that export buying was between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds of lard and meats.

Tallow.

The market was weaker, with sales reported at the quoted price. Special loose is reported at 17¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was easier with some sales at 18¼c. Oleo is quoted at 18¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was dull and featureless, and values are purely nominal. Tenders on 1,000 bbls. of May made deliveries to date 5,500 bbls.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 17.—Hogs, 10@15c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$17.30@18.20; light, \$17.25@17.80; mixed, \$17.10@17.80; rough, heavy, \$16.25@16.65; Yorkers, \$17.55@17.70; pigs, \$14.50@17.55; cattle, steady to 10c. higher; heaves, \$10.40@17.75; cows and heifers, \$7.15@14.40; stocks and feeders, \$9.10@13; calves, \$8@14; sheep, steady; lambs, \$14.75@19.80; Western, \$13@16.15; native, \$12.75@16; yearlings, \$13.60@17.85.

Buffalo, May 17.—Hogs higher; on sale, 4.00c. at \$17.90@18.15.

Omaha, May 17.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.30.

Cudahy, May 17.—Hogs higher, at \$16.25@17.80.

Louisville, May 17.—Hogs higher, at \$17.15@17.40.

Kansas City, May 17.—Hogs higher, at \$16.95@17.45.

Indianapolis, May 17.—Hogs higher, at \$17.50@17.55.

Detroit, May 17.—Hogs steady, at \$17.40@17.50.

St. Joseph, May 17.—Hogs higher, at \$16.75@17.95.

Sioux City, May 17.—Hogs steady, at \$16.80@17.20.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 11, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,622	28,900	8,705
Swift & Co.	5,654	14,600	15,606
Wilson & Co.	6,365	15,800	5,590
Morris & Co.	5,879	9,400	6,270
C. H. Hammond Co.	2,688	10,800	—
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,806	—	—
Anglo-American Provision Co.	527	5,400	—
Brennan Packing Co.	5,700	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.	7,200
Western Packing & Provision Co.	7,600	hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,000	hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,100
hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,000	hogs; others, 9,500	hogs.	—

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,805	9,827	815
Swift & Co.	3,076	2,125	844
Armour & Co.	3,548	2,266	—
East Side Packing Co.	—	—	—
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,532	—	—
Independent Packing Co.	741	3,694	—
Sartorius Provision Co.	—	594	—
Carondelet Packing Co.	—	92	—
American Packing Co.	1	446	—
Krey Packing Co.	—	1,108	—
Heil Packing Co.	—	1,201	—
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	—	488	—

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,302	9,698	2,723
Fowler Packing Co.	932	1,291	—
Wilson & Co.	3,445	9,184	1,824
Swift & Co.	5,329	9,177	5,491
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,267	7,116	2,842
Morris & Co.	4,352	6,818	1,890
Others	657	254	38

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,799	9,148	2,746
Swift & Co.	6,613	14,013	5,917
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,252	16,243	6,720
Armour & Co.	6,393	15,058	3,712
Swartz & Co.	—	3,117	—
J. W. Murphy	—	6,915	—
South Omaha Packing Co.	59	cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 226	cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 715

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 11, 1918:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	42,350		
Kansas City	23,681		
Omaha	19,621		
East St. Louis	12,444		
St. Joseph	7,926		
Cudahy	740		
Sioux City	5,955		
South St. Paul	9,543		
Oklahoma City	5,562		
Denver	2,555		
New York and Jersey City	7,411		
Fort Worth	9,378		
Philadelphia	3,218		

HOGS.			
Chicago	131,491		
Kansas City	47,313		
Omaha	51,969		
East St. Louis	44,067		
St. Joseph	26,912		
Cudahy	13,541		
Sioux City	28,708		
Ottumwa	8,402		
Cedar Rapids	8,015		
South St. Paul	18,027		
Oklahoma City	8,769		
Denver	8,782		
New York and Jersey City	18,979		
Fort Worth	6,136		
Philadelphia	5,853		

SHEEP.			
Chicago	35,325		
Kansas City	16,296		
Omaha	19,710		
East St. Louis	2,564		
St. Joseph	8,705		
Cudahy	4		
Sioux City	328		
South St. Paul	117		
Oklahoma City	12		
Denver	9,008		
New York and Jersey City	15,615		
Fort Worth	2,042		
Philadelphia	4,683		

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 13, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	1,029	8,148	5,700	9,921
Jersey City	3,734	8,770	4,200	9,058
Central Union	1,728	1,670	5,715	—
Totals	7,411	18,588	15,615	18,979
Totals last week	7,673	15,141	17,462	19,187

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	14,224	2,000
Kansas City	100	1,452	500
Omaha	100	6,232	100
St. Louis	200	9,001	800
St. Joseph	200	2,000	300
Sioux City	500	5,000	—
St. Paul	650	1,000	—
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,500	—
Fort Worth	700	800	300
Milwaukee	—	3,830	—
Denver	1,950	137	1,250
Louisville	100	3,000	100
Cudahy	—	1,000	—
Wichita	50	1,373	—
Indianapolis	150	3,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,300	500
Cincinnati	400	2,300	—
Buffalo	125	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	600	3,000	1,000
Portland, Ore.	185	31	—
Toronto, Canada	1,100	1,200	2
New York	830	1,860	1,920

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	50,490	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,223	10,000
Omaha	5,800	9,303	5,000
St. Louis	3,800	7,248	400
St. Joseph	3,200	7,000	1,700
Sioux City	2,500	7,000	—
St. Paul	2,800	8,000	10
Oklahoma City	1,100	2,000	—
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	3,000
Milwaukee	75	3,564	—
Louisville	1,039	4,788	306
Detroit	—	1,470	—
Cudahy	—	4,000	—
Wichita	1,200	176	—
Indianapolis	250	6,000	—
Pittsburgh	1,700	8,500	4,200
Cincinnati	2,200	5,700	—
Buffalo	3,800	12,800	8,400
Cleveland	1,400	7,000	3,000
Toronto, Canada	4,600	1,500	100
New York	2,870	6,100	3,700

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	30,115	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	15,679	7,200
Omaha	6,400	12,899	13,500
St. Louis	4,000	15,041	2,600
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,400	6,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,500	—
Fort Worth	1,800	1,500	1,500
Milwaukee	600	4,465	—
Denver	3,100	1,100	4,000
Louisville	150	2,000	50
Detroit	—	1,370	—
Cudahy	—	4,000	—
Wichita	—	2,200	—
Indianapolis	1,700	10,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	7,000	800
Cincinnati	800	2,462	100
Buffalo	300	4,500	4,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	400
Portland, Ore.	132	180	175
Toronto, Canada	800	850	17
New York	740	2,300	1,340

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	18,576	6,000
Kansas City	7,200	18,568	6,300
Omaha	—	8,922	—
St. Louis	4,400	16,473	400
St. Joseph	—	8,000	—
Sioux City	—	10,000	—
St. Paul	—	9,000	—
Milwaukee	—	5,330	—
Louisville	—	2,000	—
Detroit	—	1,980	—
Cudahy	—	1,000	—
Wichita	—	2,065	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Cincinnati	500	3,814	200
Buffalo	100	3,400	1,400
Cleveland	—	1,000	—
New York	1,785	5,850	5,486

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	21,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	4,000	3,000
Omaha	4,500	8,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,500	9,000	2,500
St. Joseph	3,200	4,000	—
Sioux City	1,200	5,800	600
St. Paul	—	6,000	—
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	—
Fort Worth	3,000	1,800	500
Milwaukee	—	1,515	—
Louisville	—	3,000	—
Detroit	—	2,280	—
Cudahy	—	1,000	—
Wichita	—	1,982	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,000	300
Cincinnati	—	4,581	—
Buffalo	150	4,300	800
Cleveland	—	2,000	—
New York	680	1,950	1,580

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago	3,000	14,000	5,000	—
Kansas City	500	5,000	6,000	—
Omaha	2,000	6,000	8,000	—
St. Louis	650	4,000	200	—
St. Joseph	500	1,800	—	—
Sioux City	800	5,000	—	—
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	2,500	—
South St. Paul	1,800	5,600	—	—
Oklahoma City	600	1,200	—	—
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	200	—
Denver	3,800	200	3,400	—

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

It is rumored that tanners are requesting allotments of August, September and October kill at whatever price may be named as maximum at the tanners' meeting in July. This is being done in order to insure their being covered for expected needs.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Actual sales over the counter since the previous report total 513,000 thus far reported. Bookings by packers to their own tanneries are expected to be fully as great, if not considerably higher, so that over a million hides went off the market in the past week. Slaughter in the three months of May, June and July among the big five will reach 1,500,000, and with what April hides were available at the beginning of the big drive, the approximate quantities of stock on the market total 1,750,000 hides. Thus with a movement of about 1,250,000 hides, only about half a million remain unsold of prime May, June and July take-off. Killers with these hides unsold are not placing them on the market, as they want to thoroughly analyze their own tanning requirements and see how the slaughter stacks up against their estimates on last year's results. If they find they have not overestimated, it is expected further lots of hides will be apportioned to tanners at the maximum prices. Until such items can be arrived at, however, trading is expected to be slow. Such dullness is not expected to be considered an element of weakness. Spread steers sold in New York at 33½¢, which indicates a 34¢. Western market. No one is saving spreads in this section, due to light average cattle being killed now. Native steers sold at 33¢. for forward and 29¢. for back salting. Quantities moved are not known, being mainly estimated on last year's record. Killers apportioned large blocks to own plants. Texas steers sold at 29¢. for back and 31¢. for forward kill in the heavy weights. Underweight goods moved at 25¢@26½¢. for lights and 19¢. for extremes in April take-off, and the forward goods brought 30¢. and 25¢. respectively. Butt branded steers went at 26½¢@31¢. for the previous and preceding slaughter, being full U. S. A. figures. Colorado steers went at 25½¢@30¢. for the early and late varieties. Branded cows sold at 18½¢@25¢. for the before and after May take-off. This selection was largely booked to packers' own tanneries. Heavy native cows sold at 21¢. for the slaughter previous to May and 30¢. was realized on slaughter subsequent to that date. Kill of heavy cows in May, June and July, however, is a very limited quantity. Light native cows moved

freely to packers' own plants and independent buyers. Sales at 20¢. were reported early for winter goods and April slaughter went at 21¢. May forward kill brought 26¢. This variety of cattle is killed copiously in summer months. Native bulls were not sold. Sellers have slaughter back to the first of the year and ask 20¢. for first quarter and 23¢. for present. Branded bulls are quiet and quoted at 18¢. for April and 21¢. asked for May forward. Stocks of early hides are small.

Later.—Packer hides steady. Two killers sold 3,000 May forward heavy cows at 30¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Activities in country hides were rather restricted, but some interest was displayed, mainly of an inquisitive character. Tanners were concerning themselves primarily with securing the packer varieties in order to have prime flayed stock with which to supply the Government needs. Packers sold all they cared to and the demand switched to the small packer descriptions, which sold at strong figures. As further business is possible in these descriptions, tanners are not forced to enter the country market to cover on their raw material needs. Heavy steers were not sold. These are quoted at 20¢@21¢. for current stocks. Supplies are small. Heavy cows are steady at 18¢@19¢. paid as to descriptions for winter quality as to percentages of grubs. One dealer offers May kill of heavy cows, short-haired at 25½¢. Minneapolis sold grub-free heavy cows at 19¢. delivered basis. Bulls sold at 18¢@19¢. in a moderate way as to percentages of seconds and grubs. Minneapolis reported business in buffs and extremes without grubs at 19½¢. for 6,500 hides, and some grubby goods sold at 18½¢. for all weights. No seconds were sold here. These are quoted at 17¢. The situation outside is steady at 16¢@18¢. delivered basis for all weights Western hides. Goods East quoted at 19¢@21¢. as to lots and averages. Extremes sold at 19½¢. for good hides early in the week. Similar stuff sold later at 20¢. and some grub-free varieties moved at 21¢. These figures are still talked as to quality. Branded cows are quiet and quoted unchanged at 15¢@16¢. flat nominal; outside is usually asked. Bulls are quiet and featureless, being held for 15¢.

Later.—Country hides continue quiet. Trade is slow, as collectors want maximum prices, and dealers cannot profitably or legally pay them. Tanners are busy buying better quality stock. Minneapolis sold 3,000 extremes at 20¢. and 3,000 buffs and heavy cows at 18½¢. delivered.

CALFSKINS sold at 44¢. for a car of local first salted cities. One packer moved May, June and July production along with kip, the latter predominating, to the extent of about 20,000 altogether, at 44¢. Dealers ask 40¢@43¢. for resalted city skins, claiming their goods better than so-called outside cities, which are fixed at 38½¢. Therefore, they demand a relative value with first salted city lots. Some ruling is expected on this at early conferences on the maximum rates next week. Outside city skins are top at 38½¢. and countries at 35¢. Minneapolis sold

mixed city and country skins at 36¢. Deacons are quoted at \$2.30@2.40 and light calf at \$2.50@2.60. Kipskins sold at 27½¢. for 20,000 May, June and July packer kill with overweights at 26¢. and branded at 23¢. City skins are held at 27½¢. Country stock quoted at 24¢@27¢. asked. Minneapolis sold kipskins in a rather large way, over 10,000 going at 24¢. delivered.

Later.—Calfskins steady. Further business reported on city skins at 44¢.

HORSEHIDES are quiet. Holders want \$7 and buyers talk \$6.50@6.75 owing to poorer quality commencing to come forward. City hides are held up to \$7.50. Butts are quoted at \$1.50@2.50 as to measurements. Ponies and glues are quoted at \$3.35@3.75 and coltskins \$1@1.40.

HOGSKINS are quoted at \$1.10@1.30 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9¢@10¢. as to size; No. 2's quoted at 8¢@9¢. last paid and No. 3 strips at 5¢@6½¢. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Packer woolskins were about cleaned out in this week's trading, several small lots of a clean up nature selling at \$5@5.15. Inside price was paid for 11½ lbs. river skins and outside for 13 lbs. average from other river markets. Shearings were sold at \$2.25@2.30 flat and \$2.35 for a lot of spready skins. It is expected that future sales will be under Government supervision as conferences are going on in Washington with this end in view. Dry Western pelts sold well, one lot of 500,000 lbs. for delivery over a period selling at 50¢. for mixed assortments. Pickled sheepskins are quiet and waiting at \$9@14 per dozen.

New York.

PACKER HIDES are active. All the packers made general clearance sales this week amounting to about 100,000 to 125,000 hides, consisting of May, June and July take-off, of native steers, butt branded steers, Colorado steers, spready native steers and some bulls at the full maximum prices. Native steers sold at 32½¢.; spreadies, 33½¢.; butt brands, 30½¢.; Colorados, 29½¢., and native bulls at 22½¢. The above trading cleans up the market to August 1. Small packer hides waiting. Sales are expected soon of nearby small packer stocks following large clearance sales in large packer circles. Holders are asking maximum prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is strong and dealers generally are asking up to the full maximum prices on all varieties, and report they have no difficulty in trading at top prices for hides of good quality and free of grubs. A car of Middle West 25 lbs. and up hides, running back to October sold at 19¢. Reports from all sections indicate the tanners as willing to pay maximum prices for choice extremes, but are more or less neglecting other weights. New York State and New England, etc., all weight hides are freely selling at 16¢. flat for small lots. Southern hides are slow and held at the full maximum prices.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues strong and active. About 10,000 New York cities, three ranges of weights, sold at \$4, \$5 and \$6, and later about 12,000 New York cities 7 to 9 and 9 to 12 lbs. sold at \$5@6. Outside mixed cities and countries are offered at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Kips are in good demand. A car of 12 to 17 lbs. kips sold at \$6.50.

HORSEHIDES active and at maximum prices. Whole hides are freely selling at \$7.50 for countries and \$8 for renderers. Buyers are inclined to trade freely as fast as stock is offered. Fronts are in good demand with recent sales at \$6. Butts are selling at \$2.90 for 22 inches and up and \$2.30 for 20 to 22 inches and up.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 15.

While choice cattle are "inching up" and top-notch weighty beeves sold this week at \$17.70, yet the general trade lacks "pep" despite the moderate receipts, which for the first three days will total approximately 30,000, as compared to 37,793 for the same period a week ago. Best sellers comparatively are the cattle selling from \$15.50@16.30, or, in other words, the kinds that most buyers want for their war orders. Yearlings will in all likelihood sell to better advantage during the hot weather, but for the time being the trade on that class displays but little life. In other words, briefly stated, the market is only holding the recent big advance even though receipts are quite moderate. A fair sprinkling of choice cattle are selling from \$17@17.50; most of the good corn-fed steers from \$16@17; medium to good grades, \$15@16; fair to medium killers, \$15@16, with lightweight cheap killers all the way down to \$11.50. Boosting the market much higher will be a forced affair even on the good to choice corn-feds, while, on the other hand, it will not be many weeks before the kinds showing grass will be discriminated against.

The decline that took place in the market for butcher cattle during the closing days of last week has practically been regained on cows and heifers, and while everything is selling readily and the prospects look fairly good, yet a suggestion of grass in some cases is a gentle reminder that there soon will be a sharp discrimination with a downward tendency on the "grassy" grades. Bulls have regained part of the slump that took place at last week's close, especially on bolognas, and heavyweight bolognas selling from \$9.85@10.50 are meeting with the best outlet with the bulk of the medium weights \$9.35@9.75. Fat bulls are also meeting with a right good demand for the medium grades, which are selling from \$10.75@11.75, but the choice kinds or, in other words, the ones that are bringing from 12@13c., are rather slow sellers. Most of the good calves sold from \$13.50@14.75, but the National sold all its veal calves at \$14.25.

Elevation of top hogs to \$18.30 last Friday has been followed by a 50@75c. decline. Monday's liberal run of 50,490 was followed by 30,000 on Tuesday, and estimated receipts of 20,000 today (Wednesday), making a total of approximately 100,000 hogs in Chicago for the first three days of the week as compared to 89,379 for the same period a week ago. However, the outstanding "bearish" factor was Hoover's statement of the 14th, which forbade the packinghouses from disposing of their immense accumulation of cured pork products at any higher prices than prevailed on May 1, and this resulted in a \$1 decline on Tuesday in July pork, and a 40@50c. decline in July lard. As a consequence the hog trade on Wednesday was badly demoralized, ruling 25c. to 40c. lower than the day before, and, as stated above, the trade has slipped off 50@75c. as compared to the high time last Thursday, and, with a fair sprinkling of hogs unsold because of inability to get decent bids, the outlook seems to be a little dubious for the time being, with quotations on Wednesday as follows: Choice light and prime butchers, \$17.25@17.45, with the National topping the market with a load of choice 205 pounders at \$17.60; plain and weighty mixed packing

grades sold largely from \$17@17.15, with rough heavy packing hogs in small lots from \$16@16.50.

The apathy that has characterized sheep-house trade during the past several days is still in evidence. A liberal run the first two days of the week forced a decline in lamb prices of 25@50c. per cwt. The aged varieties show but little change as compared with a week ago, as receipts include but few of the older kinds. Belated feeders are getting anxious to clean up, as prospects indi-

(Continued on page 35.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 14.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today total 15,000, with about 350 selling on the southern side. The volume of the cattle receipts is more nearly normal than it has been for some time past. We have been receiving an unusual quantity for this season of the year. There are a few choice cattle in the offerings, but for the most part the run has been made up of medium and plain short fed cattle. The tone of the market has been very uneven. Choice cattle are almost but not quite steady. Good and medium to good cattle appear in the quotations to be 25c to 35c lower, but the buyers insist they are not killing this way. They say that with the extra fill due to warmer weather that this grade of cattle is not far from steady, regardless of the market quotations. Plain and common cattle are perhaps 25c lower. The top for the week was paid on some Missouri-fed steers, which brought \$17.50. Several other sales from \$17@17.25 were recorded. A load of 1,250-pound Mississippi steers brought \$17.15, which was the highest price ever paid at this or any other Northern market for steers from that state. The bulk of the good steers ranges from \$15@16.50, with the medium kinds at \$12@15. Plain and common steers are swinging around the \$10 mark. Butcher cattle suffered a considerable break the latter part of last week, but on Monday and Tuesday of this week they have shown an advance and are about steady for the entire period. There are no really prime yearlings on sale. The best we are receiving are selling from \$12@14.50, with the bulk at \$10@12. The trade in cows is on a good strong basis. Fancy cows are quoted up to \$14, and we are having some very good ones that are selling from \$13@13.75. The bulk of the best heavy cows are moving at \$11@12.75, with the plain ones \$8.75@11, and canners and cutters at \$7.50@8.50.

Hog receipts for the week approximate 60,000 head, and for the past month or more the quality is fair to good. Eastern order buying is active, and the consequence is that good light hogs of the shipping kind holds the preference, although at this writing the mixed and butcher grades are selling as high as the best light hogs. The market for the week has been uneven. Its high point was reached on Friday, when \$18.10 was paid for light hogs. We are today 25c to 35c below the week's high time. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.35@17.75; good heavys, \$17.35@17.50; rough, \$16@16.25; lights, \$17.60@17.75; pigs, \$16.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.30@17.70.

Sheep count for the week totals right at 4,000. Very few woolled offerings are arriving, practically all of our sheep and lambs being shearlings. The market is unevenly lower than a week ago. A few good lambs are selling around \$16, with the lighter ones selling at \$15.50. Native sheep are quoted at \$12@16, and yearlings at \$13@16.15, but there are very few of these grades in our receipts.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 14, 1918.

Cattle scarcity came to the surface today, market strong to 10 higher; receipts, 7,000 head, various droves of natives and pulpers up to \$17.35, including yearlings at \$16.75. Hog supply was 11,000 head, market steady at the start, but soon 5 to 10 lower, top \$17.60, bulk \$17.20 to \$17.45. Sheep and lamb supply was 8,000, market 25c lower, best woolled lambs \$19.25, clipped \$16.10.

The right kind of steers would bring \$17.60 today, although heavy steers did not get as quick action as medium weights. Five cars of Montana hay-fed steers brought \$16.05 today, as compared with \$15.85 paid yesterday for eleven cars of their mates, of about same weight, 1,080 lbs. Yearlings have been a strong card during the past week, but it is important to have them finished, and yearlings are often deceptive in that respect. Arizona canners sold today at \$8 to \$8.75, a few Arizona cows \$11, best native cows \$15.

Enthusiastic speculators opened the hog market steady, paying \$17.60 for light hogs. Order buyers paid 5c to 10c lower, giving \$17.35 to \$17.55 for their hogs, which included heavy weights at \$17.35. Packers paid 10c lower, getting their hogs mostly at \$17.15 to \$17.40, with a late load purchased at \$17.45. Packers will not be denied their annual June break, which sometimes comes in May, and they seem to be working toward it. Stock hogs on the open market sold at \$17.25 to \$17.50.

For two or three years May prices of winter fed lambs have been highest of the season. This year too many feeders had this in mind, and the May supply of fat lambs is about heavy enough to permit packers to enforce a big break amounting to about \$2.25 per hundred in three weeks. Brusher goats are lower this week, Angoras at \$8 to \$9.50, slick goats around \$6.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, May 14.

Cattle receipts are running considerably short of a week ago, the first two days' supply being 10,000 smaller, and while the quality is holding up well, the proportion of choice long fed steers is growing smaller and the medium and short-fed kinds increasing in number. Favorable eastern advices and short supplies here have gradually helped prices, and markets have been generally active. Today a load of prime beeves at \$17.60 broke the record for the market, and the bulk of good to choice cattle were selling from \$17.10 to \$17.50, around a dime higher than yesterday, and medium to good steers were bringing from \$16.25@17, and the common to fair warmed-up grades ranging from \$15.75 and on down. Cows and heifers were a dime higher, good to choice butcher stock selling all the way from \$12.50@14, and from that on down to \$8.25 for the canners and cutters. Veal calves are generally selling strong at a spread of \$10@13; bulls, stags, etc., find a ready outlet at a spread of \$8@13.

Supplies of hogs are running somewhat short of a week ago and approximately 22,000 head for the first two days. Shippers and packers both had apparently good orders this morning and bought the bulk of their supplies at prices 5@10c higher than yesterday and covering a spread of \$17@17.15, with a top price of \$17.25 for choice shipping weight, as compared with a week ago. The market is around a dime higher.

A rather heavy run of 7,000 head of sheep gave packers further opportunity to pound prices, and the market was all of 25@35c lower, with best woolled lambs quotable from \$17.50@19.75, shorn lambs from \$14.75@15.75, woolled yearlings from \$17@18.25, wool ewes from \$13@16, shorn ewes from \$9@13.25. As compared with a week ago the market is 50c@1 lower.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ivanhoe, Va.—Porter's Cross Roads Cheese Factory has been incorporated by William Wilkins as president and H. M. Burnett, secretary. Capital, \$2,000.

Tottenville, N. Y.—The Dorsey-Decker Ice Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by F. Dorsey, T. E. Dorsey, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and F. W. Decker, 2286 Arthur Kill Road, Rossville, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Annapolis, Md.—Parlett & Parlett will rebuild burned ice plant.

Staunton, Va.—The capital of the Staunton Dairy Products Corp. has been increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Kirkville, Mo.—The ice factory of the Adair County Light, Power & Ice Co. will be enlarged and improved.

Newport News, Va.—The erection of an ice storage house, 44 x 96 ft., is contemplated by the Distilled Ice Co.

Glenwood, Ark.—The establishment of an ice factory, brick, tile and pottery plant is planned by P. W. Hampton.

Macon, Ga.—The erection of an ice and cold storage plant, 52 x 101 ft., cost \$40,000, at Camp Wheeler has been authorized by the War Department. Maj. A. C. Doyle, Constr. Quartermaster, Camp Wheeler.

Charlotte, N. C.—The construction of an ice and refrigerating plant at Camp Greene has been authorized by the War Department, Washington, D. C. Maj. Clarence H. Green, Constr. Quartermaster, Camp Greene.

St. Louis, Mo.—The dairy at Jefferson Barracks will be enlarged by the War Department, Washington, D. C. Additional machinery will be installed and a building 300 ft. long to house 80 cows will be erected. Capt. C. N. Thiele, Mess Officer.

St. Joseph, Mo.—An addition, 200 x 80 ft., will be erected by the St. Joseph Warehouse & Cold Storage Co. First floor of new building and 100 ft. of present structure will be equipped for cold storage; storage capacity will be doubled. Cost, \$125,000.

FURTHER EXPORT RESTRICTION.

The War Trade Board announces—after consultation with the United States Food Administration, the United States War Industries Board, and the missions of the respective European allies—that for the purpose of preventing the useless consumption of materials and labor in making articles for export which for the present may not be exported, and for the purpose of saving tonnage by prohibiting the exportation of articles which have not been recommended by the Government of the country of destination as being necessary for their essential requirements, the War Trade Board has adopted the following additional rules and regulations with respect to the issuance of licenses to export any commodity to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium (excluding the respective colonies, possessions and protectorates):

On and after May 15, 1918, applicants, before filing applications for licenses to export any commodity to the above named countries, must obtain thereon the written approval of the mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made. To secure this approval, applicants should forward their applications, duly executed, in triplicate, with proper supplemental sheets attached thereto, as may be required, to The British War Mission, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., for shipments to the United Kingdom; the French High Commission, 1954 Columbia road, N. W., Washington, D. C., for shipments to France; the Italian High Commission, 1712 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., for shipments to Italy; the Belgian Commission, Room 202, Council National Defense Building, Washington, D. C., for shipments to Belgium.

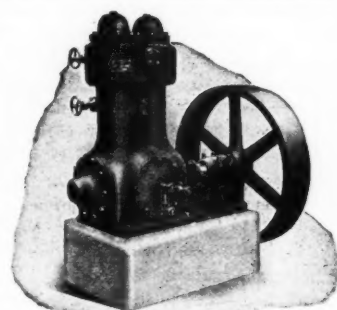
One copy of the approved applications will be forwarded by the missions directly to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., one copy retained and the other copy returned to the applicant for his convenience in keeping a record.

Applicants will be required to agree with

the War Trade Board not to purchase nor acquire for export nor take any steps in the process of producing, manufacturing or fitting for export the articles specified in the application until an export license has been duly granted.

Exporters of foodstuffs, fodders or feeds, and shippers of articles contained on Schedule A (metals, chemicals, etc.) will also be required to agree that, after export licenses have been issued, they will not make any purchase nor acquire for export, nor take any steps in the process of producing, manufacturing, or fitting for export the articles specified in the application, unless they first obtain the written approval of the United States Food Administration or of the United States War Industries Board.

If, prior to May 15, 1918, any of the articles specified on such applications were purchased or acquired for export, or if any steps were taken in the process of produc-



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to lower our standard of quality, or in any way abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK PRODUCTS.

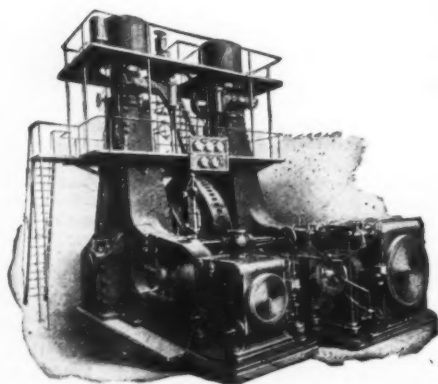
During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK QUALITY.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Trick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY OF SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Steg. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Steg. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
SAVANNAH—Benton Transfer Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ing, manufacturing, or fitting for export such articles, applicants must agree that, after export licenses have been issued, exportation thereunder will not be made until the written approval of the United States War Industries Board has been received with respect to articles specified on Schedule A, or of the United States Food Administration with respect to foodstuffs, fodders, or feeds. Applicants should not apply to the United States War Industries Board or to the United States Food Administration for approvals until they are actually in receipt of export licenses.

On July 1, 1918, all outstanding licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, will be revoked. Any goods not then exported against such licenses may thereafter be shipped only if licenses are secured after being applied for as above set forth.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 33.)

cate a liberal movement from local and Southern sections early next month. The last run of Colorado feed yards is practically supplying the present market, and shipments from this State will be about all marketed during the coming ten days. With Wednesday's receipts estimated at 7,000 prices are holding about steady with the previous session, and salesmen are hoping for a moderate run the balance of the week and a little market improvement. Practically everything excepting a few shipments of Colorado lambs is coming with the wool on. Quotations on clipped stock follow: Good to choice light to medium weight lambs, \$16@16.50; poor to medium and heavyweights, \$15@15.75; culls, \$12.50@14; good to prime yearlings, \$15@15.50; fat wethers, \$14.50@15; good to fancy ewes, \$13.50@14.50; poor to medium, \$12@13; culls, \$9@10.50; good to prime "springers," \$20@21; woolled Colo. lambs, \$19.50@20.25.

SWIFT CASH AND STOCK DIVIDENDS.

Swift & Company has announced a cash dividend of \$2 per share on the capital stock of the company, to be paid July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record May 18, 1918. Stock transfer books are closed from May 18 to July 1. This dividend does not apply to the new \$50,000,000 issue of capital stock.

The expected dividend of 25 per cent. in capital stock of the company was also declared to be paid July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record on May 18, 1918, out of the adjustment of the fixed assets of the company to values current July 1, 1914. This stock dividend is provided for the additional \$50,000,000 issue of capital stock authorized at a meeting of stockholders held at Chicago last week.

Following the special stockholders' meeting at which the increase in capital stock was approved President Louis F. Swift made the following statement:

"Increased business requires increased capital. The extremely high prices of livestock, for which we pay cash, the largest stocks of meat that war conditions necessitate and the continuous increase in cost of operation have made large demands upon us. We are, therefore, offering to our shareholders twenty-five million additional stock for cash at par at the rate of one share of new stock for each four shares of old stock.

"The \$25,000,000 cash proceeds of this issue will greatly strengthen the financial position of the company, and will enable it to discharge its function with a full degree of efficiency.

"We feel sure that the new stock will be recognized as a desirable investment. We realize that there are many calls for funds at this time, and in order not to interfere with Government financing out of the savings of the people we have thought it opportune to issue free of cost a dividend of \$25,000,000 in stock of the company, which will facilitate the purchase of the new stock at par by our shareholders.

"This dividend is not being paid out of earnings. It is being issued against surplus resulting from an adjustment of values of the fixed assets of the company to values current January 1, 1914, based upon an appraisal under the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee."

NEW PACKING PLANT IN READING.

The hustling city of Reading, Pa., will soon be able to point to another modern packing plant which is being erected at Second and Chestnut Streets. The present building, 170' x 60', will be converted into a very modernly-equipped plant. The entire equipment, consisting of hog killing apparatus, such as scraper, hoist, beef killing apparatus, a complete sausage plant tank house, refrigerating plant, etc., is furnished by the Brecht Company's, New York City, office. Wherever possible the machinery is direct connected to motor, and the plant when in operation will be one of the most efficient, as all the latest type of machinery will be used.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities or bargains in equipment.

You Can't Afford to Experiment Now

when conditions point to a fixed price being set for all products. You must "practice" in buying what you "preach" in selling—that which will make the BEST INVESTMENT. "PROFITS" are to be realized only in proportion to the EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL operation of your plant.

INVARIABLY the installation of "JAMISON" DOORS results in such promotion of EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY that larger facilities and new plants are necessary. This is evidenced by the fact that OVER 50% of our business is REPEAT ORDERS, which, being based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit and general satisfaction afforded. Another equally convincing fact is that our output exceeds that of all other makes COMBINED.

Our large stock of Standard Sizes and Specifications and most modern plant and facilities assure you of prompt shipment; making it all the more inadvisable for you to spend in repairs when, in your own mind, you are convinced a NEW DOOR is a GOOD INVESTMENT. Ask for our latest catalog.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., Inc.

P. O. Box 39,

FORMERLY JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO. Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.

Chicago Section

The "big wind in Ireland" has been superseded by "the first time Bryan ran for President."

Generals should know enough to stick to their generaling and keep out of politics, and especially such that savor of German propaganda.

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 11, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.47 cents per pound.

He is a British recruiting Sarg in Chicago, and the other day he said to a bunch of lads waiting to "sign up": "'Ere's me 'and hand 'ere's me 'eart, hand we'll send that bloody Kaiser down to 'Ell!' Can you translate it?"

"Some chef they have in this feed emp.," said the breezy young, inexperienced restaurateur to the old-timer, "he can make anything from soup to hash." "You said something there, son," said O. T.; "but get it right. Hash is not made; it accumulates!"

To the ladies—of Chicago, in particular. If you do not like the way he acts or his curves, just take hubby to one side, so as not to muss up things, and shoot the son-of-a-gun. Any jury will free you. They want it to become a habit. As an English cartoonist portrayed it recently, "All 'usbands is contemptibles, anyhow!"

Apropos of the fact we always have some kind of weather this time of year, last week we had several kinds, such as cold rains, cold winds, short "wet and warm" spells, dry and dusty periods, and so on. They were all more or less miserable, but "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good." So we enjoyed a little dash of "burlesque" weather, also. Pity the blind on a day like this!

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.

Greases, Tallows, Oils

Stearines

Tankage, Bones, Hoghair

Consignments Solicited

WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

An old Michigan friend sent in this since May 1:

O! somewhere in this favored land
The sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere,
And somewhere hearts are light;
And somewhere men are getting soused
On Scotch or gin or rye—
But not in old Port Huron,
For Michigan is dry!

The packers or somebody held back spuds last winter and forced the market to \$6 per bushel, and the "consuming" public (it has other prefixes, too!) cut down its spud ration to the minimum; in fact, got so it didn't give a d— for spuds, anyhow. Now and for a while back they have been on the market as low as 60c a bushel, and the p. c. is urged to eat nothing but spuds. Sure, Mike! Eat 'em up—to a higher price. That's all!

Think of it! Chicago, the second biggest American city in the United States, has only two morning papers, and many people think one of them— Well, never mind what! Also, Chicago boasts *one* gas and electric light company, *one* telephone company (with a service second to none—non), *one* transportation company, also *one* mayor and *one* corporation counsel with but a single thought. And that ain't all, but enough for the time being!

You've got to hand it to the Irish; they know enough to get into politics en masse, and every 'one of 'em votes (just as soon as he can after arrival) early, and it used to be often. The Germans, too, were quick to appreciate this right and advantage, and soon together the two nationalities became a political power not to be ignored in the least. The rest of us Americans ought to do likewise who heretofore have been lackadaisical. Even the farmers appreciate the advantages of organization and are a power politically; in fact, one of the leading powers respected by all—politicians.

STOCK YARDS BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of teams in the Stock Yards Baseball League after the game of Saturday, May 11:

	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Libby, McNeill & Libby..	2	1	667
Swift & Company.....	2	1	667
Wilson & Company.....	2	1	667
Armour & Company.....	1	2	333
Armour Soap Works.....	1	2	333
Roberts & Oake.....	1	2	333

Scores May 11: Swift & Company 8, Armour Soap Works 0; Armour & Company 9, Roberts & Oake 1; Libby, McNeill & Libby 2, Wilson & Company 1.

Games May 18: Swift & Company vs. Armour & Company at Hamilton Park; Libby, McNeill & Libby vs. Armour Soap Works at Ogden Park; Wilson & Company vs. Roberts & Oake at Hamilton Park.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Salsberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren

HENSCHEN & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance

CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address Pacarco

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃**

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-02991

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 6.....	13,115	2,443	42,247	10,436
Tuesday, May 7.....	15,236	7,406	24,574	9,978
Wednesday, May 8.....	7,442	2,592	22,558	9,271
Thursday, May 9.....	12,310	8,962	33,373	10,174
Friday, May 10.....	3,978	943	22,778	4,566
Saturday, May 11.....	1,937	257	14,224	1,096

Total this week.....	55,724	25,090	158,554	44,721
Previous week.....	54,136	19,983	139,471	50,771
Year ago.....	51,561	18,225	132,714	46,064
Two years ago.....	38,028	14,813	105,285	58,941

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 6.....	3,080	2	9,035	2,227
Tuesday, May 7.....	2,199	42	5,346	1,474
Wednesday, May 8.....	3,114	64	4,034	441
Thursday, May 9.....	3,049	27	5,229	3,007
Friday, May 10.....	1,479	1	3,199	1,028
Saturday, May 11.....	382	...	1,220	1,219

Total this week.....	13,374	136	28,063	9,396
Previous week.....	12,597	67	25,000	11,256
Year ago.....	12,755	147	14,886	2,244
Two years ago.....	12,303	206	17,308	5,598

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	1,233,172	977,916	1,044,000	1,044,000
Hogs.....	3,963,870	3,321,896	3,408,000	3,408,000
Sheep.....	1,111,471	1,285,493	1,044,000	1,044,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	1,233,172	977,916	1,044,000	1,044,000
Hogs.....	3,963,870	3,321,896	3,408,000	3,408,000
Sheep.....	1,111,471	1,285,493	1,044,000	1,044,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Armour & Co.....	28,900	28,900	28,900	28,900
Anglo-American.....	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Swift & Company.....	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600
Hammond Co.....	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
Morris & Co.....	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400
Wilson & Co.....	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
Western P. Co.....	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600
Roberts & Oake.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Independent P. Co.....	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Brennan P. Co.....	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Others.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500

Totals.....	128,000	128,000	128,000	128,000
Previous week.....	137,700	137,700	137,700	137,700
Year ago.....	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.25	\$17.80	\$15.00	\$18.35
Previous week.....	15.40	17.35	14.75	18.50
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.85	12.35	16.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.80	8.40	10.75
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.80	8.00	10.35
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.40	5.70	8.25
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.50	6.05	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.70	5.90	8.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.00

*Highest on record.

CATTLE.	
Good to choice steers.....	\$15.00@17.70
Plain to good steers.....	12.00@17.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@15.50
Stockers and feeders.....	9.00@13.25
Good to choice cows.....	9.50@13.00
Good to choice heifers.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to good cows.....	8.50@9.50
Canners.....	7.00@7.50
Cutters.....	7.55@8.35
Bologna hogs.....	9.75@10.50
Butcher hogs.....	11.00@14.00
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	11.00@14.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$17.60@17.85
Fair to good light.....	17.40@17.80
Med. wt. butchers, 225@250 lbs.....	17.50@17.75
Heavy wt. butchers, 260@300 lbs.....	17.45@17.65
Choice heavy packing.....	17.25@17.50
Rough heavy packing.....	17.00@17.35
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.00@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. docking).....	15.00@16.50

SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$14.00@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@20.00
Colorado lambs.....	20.00@20.50
Native lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@20.00
Shorn lambs.....	15.50@16.50
Shorn wethers.....	13.00@14.85
Shorn ewes.....	11.00@14.85
Ewe breeding lambs.....	20.50@21.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	44.70	44.75	44.70	44.70
July.....	45.00	45.00	45.15	45.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.47	25.55	25.25	25.27
July.....	25.77	25.80	25.60	25.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.15	24.15	23.92	23.92
July.....	24.60	24.60	24.40	24.40

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	44.32	44.32	44.10	44.25
July.....	44.75	45.00	44.60	44.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.00	25.25	25.00	25.25
July.....	25.40	25.52	25.35	25.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.67	23.87	23.65	23.87
July.....	24.12	24.32	24.12	24.32

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	44.80	44.85	43.85	43.85
July.....	44.80	44.85	43.85	43.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.07	25.15	24.75	24.75
July.....	25.40	25.42	25.02	25.02
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.80	23.80	23.37	23.37
July.....	24.17	24.22	23.82	23.82

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	42.60	42.60	42.55	42.55
July.....	42.85	43.42	42.85	43.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.30	24.75	24.30	24.65
July.....	24.40	25.07	24.40	24.90
Sept.....	24.70	25.37	24.70	25.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.20	23.50	23.10	23.30
July.....	23.70	24.00	23.62	23.80

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	42.55	42.55	42.40	42.60
July.....	43.15	43.40	42.15	42.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.75	24.95	24.50	24.50
July.....	24.85	25.05	24.52	24.60
September.....	25.25	25.40	24.97	24.97
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.72	22.75	22.45	22.45
July.....	23.30	23.42	22.80	22.80
September.....	23.85	23.90	23.30	23.30

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	42.00	42.00	41.80	41.80
July.....	42.75	42.85	41.90	42.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.70	24.87	24.62	24.60
July.....	24.70	24.87	24.62	24.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35
July.....	22.90	22.97	22.62	22.77

*Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	30 @35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35 @40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18 @25
Beef Stew.....	18 @28
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	23 @25
Corned Rumps, Native.....	23 @25
Corned Ribs.....	18 @20
Corned Flanks.....	18 @20
Round Steaks.....	28 @36
Round Roasts.....	22 @25
Shoulder Roasts.....	22 @25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	20 @20

Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35 @38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25 @30
Legs, fancy.....	35 @38
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28 @30
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40 @45
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.	
Legs.....	22 @25
Stew.....	16 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @28

Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	30 @32
Pork Chops.....	30 @35
Pork Shoulders.....	25 @25
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	28 @28
Spare Ribs.....	15 @15
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	30 @30

Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	16 @20
Legs.....	25 @28
Breasts.....	20 @25
Shoulders.....	20 @25
Cutlets.....	40 @40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35

Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @7
Bones, per cwt.....	1 @1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38 @38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75 @75
Klips.....	22 @22
Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00
Veal calves.....	20.00@23.00

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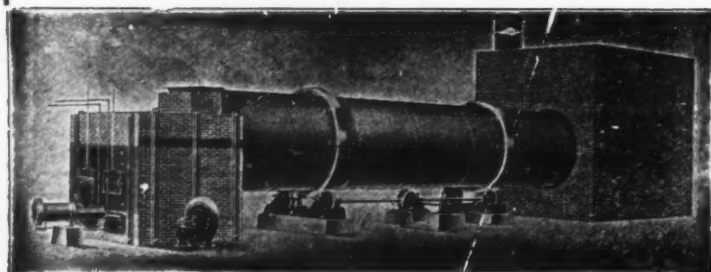
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	23	@24
Good native steers	22	@23
Native steers, medium	21	@22
Holsteins, good	20	@21
Cows	19	@20
Hind Quarters, choice	18	@19
Fore Quarters, choice	17	@18

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	@38
Steer Loins, No. 1	36	@36
Steer Loins, No. 2	34	@34
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	45	@45
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	41	@41
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30	@30
Cow Short Loins	23	@23
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25	@25
Cow Loins	19	@19
Steak butts, No. 3	30	@30
Strip Loins, No. 3	24	@24
Steer Ribs, No. 1	31	@31
Steer Ribs, No. 2	30	@30
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3	17	@17
Rolls	25	@25
Steer Round, No. 1	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Steer Round, No. 2	22	@22
Cow Round	18	@18
Flank Steak	24	@24
Rump Butts	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21	@21
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20	@20
Cow Chucks	17	@17
Boneless Chucks	20	@20
Steer Plates	17	@17
Medium Plates	16	@16
Briskets, No. 1	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	15	@15
Shoulder Clods	24	@24
Steer Navel Ends	16	@16
Cow Navel Ends	15	@15
Fore Shanks	12	@12 1/2
Hind Shanks	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15	@15
Trimblings	13 1/2	@13 1/2

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	8 1/2	@10
Hearts	11	@11
Tongues	20	@20
Sweetbreads	18	@24
Ox Tail, per lb.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	8	@8
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	10	@11 1/2
Livers	10	@11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	12	@12

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	15	@18
Light Carcass	16	@18
Good Carcass	19	@21
Good Saddle	21	@23
Medium Racks	12 1/2	@13
Good Racks	17	@17

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads	22	@40
Calf Livers	21	@24

Lamb.

Good Cawl Lambs	27	@27
Round Dressed Lambs	28 1/2	@28 1/2
Saddles, Cawl	30	@30
R. D. Lamb Fores	26	@26
Cawl Lamb Fores	25	@25
R. D. Lamb Saddles	30	@30
Lamb Fries, per lb.	48	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	25	@25
Good Sheep	26	@26
Medium Saddles	27	@27
Good Saddles	28	@28
Good Fores	24	@24
Medium Racks	24	@24
Mutton Legs	29	@29
Mutton Loins	30	@30
Mutton Stew	20	@20
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Pork Loins	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Leaf Lard	26	@26
Tenderloins	25	@25
Spare Ribs	13 1/2	@14
Butts	23	@23
Hocks	23	@23
Trimblings	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimblings	20	@20
Tails	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Snouts	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Pigs' Feet	6	@6
Pigs' Heads	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	18	@18
Cheek Meat	17	@17
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2	@4
Neck Bones	6	@6
Skinned Shoulders	22	@22
Pork Hearts	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9	@9
Pork Tongues	22	@22
Slip Bones	10	@10
Tail Bones	10	@10
Rind	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Backfat	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Hams	26	@26
Calas	23	@23
Bellies	36	@36

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	17	@17
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Choice Bologna	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Frankfurters	22	@22
Liver, with beef and pork	15	@15
Tongue and blood	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Minced Sausage	20 1/2	@20 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Beerlner Sausage	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Oxford Lean Butte	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Polish Sausage	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Garlic Sausage	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	23	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20	@20
Pork Sausage, short link	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Irish Roll	24	@24
Pelletessen Loaf	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Jellied Roll	20	@20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	40	@40
German Salami	36	@36
Italian Salami (new goods)	41	@41
Holsteiner	35	@35
Metwurst	33	@33
Farmer	35	@35
Cervelat, new	40	@40

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	230	@230
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50	
Pork Link, kits	250	@250
Pork Link, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.55	
Polish sausage, kits	250	@250
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.45 @ 12.00	
Frankfurters, kits	200	@200
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 12.75	
Blood sausage, kits	230	@230
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	
Liver sausage, kits	250	@250
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.90	
Head cheese, kits	245	@245
Head cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.25 @ 11.25	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 37-lb. barrels	14.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Sheep Tongues Short Cut, barrels	69.50	

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	—
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	28.50 @ 31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 2	2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	40.00
Plate Beef	39.00
Prime Mess Beef	40.00
Mess Beef	39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	42.00
Mess Pork	49.50
Clear Fat Backs	51.00
Family Back Pork	48.00
Bean Pork	40.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Pure lard	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	24	@24
Lard compounds	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	—	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25 1/2	@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	25 1/2	@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	25 1/2	@27
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22	@22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	.....	@27.10
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	.....	@26.95
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	.....	@26.60
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	.....	@25.10
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	.....	@25.35
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	.....	@25.60
Extra Short Ribs	.....	@24.65
Extra Short Ribs	.....	@24.65
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	.....	@30.35
Butts	.....	@18.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	30	@30
Skinned Hams	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	20 1/2	@20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26	@26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	37 1/2	@37 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	—	

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	40	@40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	36	@36
Dried Beef Knuckles	33 1/2	@33 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	33 1/2	@33 1/2
Skinned Balled Hams	41	@41
Regular Balled Hams	40	@40
Balled Cakes, per set	35	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	38	@38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	33	@33

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@14
Beef export rounds	18	@18
Beef middles, per set	26	@26
Beef bungs, per piece	14	@14
Beef weasands	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	20	@20
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95	@95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	85	@85
Hog casings, f. o. b. extra narrow	—	
Hog middles, per set	20	@20
Hog bungs export	21	@21
Hog bungs large	12	@12
Hog bungs, medium	9	@9
Hog bungs, narrow	6	@6
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—	
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	
Imported medium sheep casings	—	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.55 @ 6.60
Hoof meal, per unit	6.00 @ 6.10
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 11%	6.50 @ 6.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.35 @ 6.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.15 @ 6.25
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	35.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @ 155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	24.27 1/2	@24.27 1/2
Prime steam, loose	23.37 1/2	@23.37 1/2
Leaf	22.75	@22.75
Compound	22.50	@22.50
Neutral lard	26.25 @ 26.75	

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Tallow	18	@18
Grease, yellow	16	@16 1/2
Grease, A white	17 1/2	@17 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	23	@23
Oleo stock	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	
Linseed, per gal.	1.53 @ 1.54	
Corn oil, loose	15	@15 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/2	@16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	18	@18
Prime Country	—	
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	
Packers' No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17	
Packers' No. 2	14 1/2 @ 15	

GREASES.

White, choice	16 1/2	@17
White, "A"	16 1/2	@16 1/2
White, "B"	16	@16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Crackling	15	@15 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Brown	13 1/2	@14
Glycerine, C. P.	65	@66
Glycerine, dynamite	63	@64
Glycerine, crude soap	44	@45
Glycerine, candle	49 1/2	@50

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	20	@20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2	
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a., Tex.	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	5	@5 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.90 @
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.95 @
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	2.10 @
Red oak lard tierces.....	2.85 @
White oak lard tierces.....	3.00 @
White oak ham tierces.....	4.00 @

Retail Section

ESSENTIALS IN THE SELECTION OF BEEF Points to Be Remembered in Picking Out Meats

By W. C. Coffey and E. K. Augustus, Meat Experts, University of Illinois.*

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Primarily intended for consumers, this description and these illustrations of the various cuts of beef will be of interest to the trade, and useful to them in their work.]

RELATIVE ECONOMY OF THE RETAIL CUTS Steaks.

Round steaks are to be recognized by their round or oval shape, the small round bone, and the large proportion of lean meat, practically all of which is cut across the grain. When selected from a well-fattened carcass, the lean is tender, juicy, and well-flavored, but when taken from the carcass of an old, thin animal, it is tough and dry. The "inside," or "top of the round," which is the most tender portion of the steak, can be readily distinguished from the "outside," or "bottom of the round," since it consists of but one large muscle while the latter is made up of two.

Of the various steaks cut from the whole-sale round those taken from the lower portion, that is, the part nearest the shank, have the highest percentage of bone, fat and connective tissue, and hence are the poorest in quality. Under ordinary conditions, round steaks sell for less per pound than steaks from the loin; and since they contain little

waste in fat and bone, they are relatively economical. (Figs. 2 and 3.)

Sirloin steaks are oblong in shape and contain sections of the backbone and the hip bone. The first cuts, that is, those nearest the line of division between the loin and the round, are more economical than those farther forward, since they have less bone and less waste fat, but they are not so palatable, for they have less of the tenderloin muscle† and more lean meat that must be cut with the grain. (Figs. 4 and 5.)

On the whole, sirloin is more tender than round and, as a rule, sells for more per pound, but it has proportionately more waste, and hence from the standpoint of the amount of lean that can be obtained for a given price, it is less economical than round.

The T-shaped section of the backbone in a porterhouse steak furnishes a sure means of identification. The lean in the body, or triangular, portion of the steak is of very high quality, but the strip end is of rather poor quality because of the large amounts of connective tissue and the coarseness of the lean, which is cut with the grain. Often the strip is cut off, making a "short cut" porterhouse, which sells at considerably more per pound

than a regular porterhouse. The first steaks, which are those nearest the sirloin contain the largest amounts of tenderloin, while the last three or four contain so little of it that they are commonly called club steaks to distinguish them from true porterhouse. (Figs 6 and 7.)

Porterhouse steaks are the most palatable cuts in the carcass, but, owing to a large amount of waste fat, they are not economical sources of lean meat. The high retail price which they command and the poor quality of the strip end are also factors which make the best lean very expensive.

(To be continued.)

GROCERS GIVE UP MEATS.

For the past year many grocery stores have been handling meat at a loss and during the past weeks the added cost of meats makes it impossible to cut meat and get their money out of it, as the expense of the meat department is out of all proportion to the volume of business done. It is now proposed by some leading grocers that a central meat market should be established in communities where five or six grocery stores are doing business, and each grocer turn over his meat trade to this central market. In this way the average meat market would have a larger volume of business and eliminate a considerable expense now required by the grocery stores.

This is the grocer's view of it. The retail butcher has a different idea, which is that a grocer has no business selling any meats.

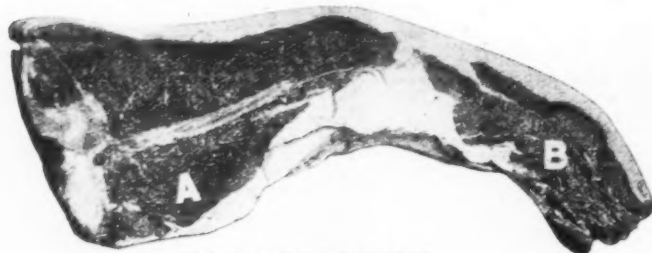


FIG. 6—PORTERHOUSE STEAK.
Showing the typical T-bone. A—Tenderloin muscle. B—Strip end.

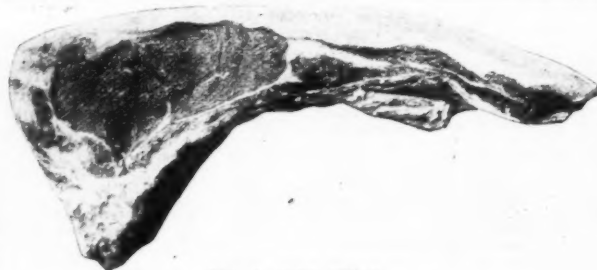


FIG. 7—CLUB STEAK.
Last cut nearest the rib. No tenderloin.

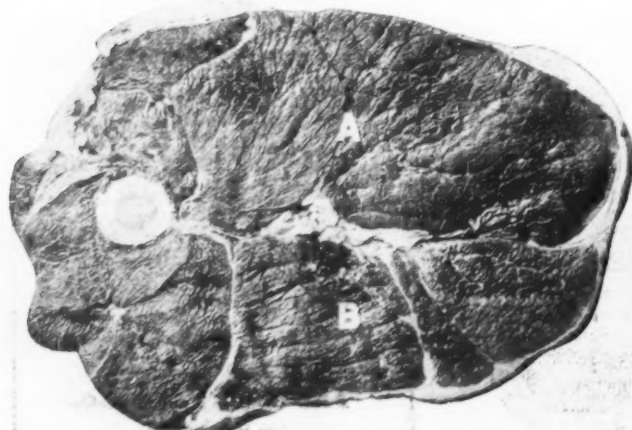


FIG. 2—ROUND STEAK.
Typical steak from center of the round. A—"Inside." B—"Outside."

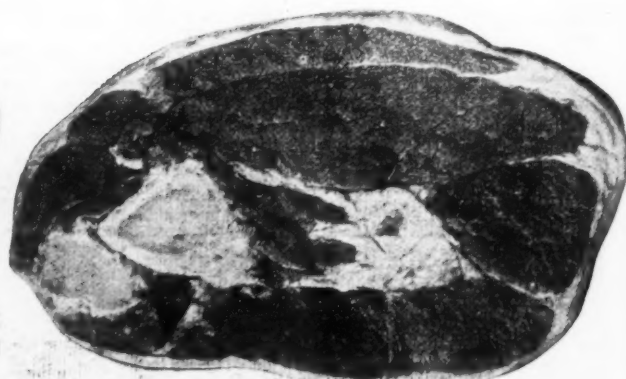


FIG. 3—ROUND STEAK.
From lower part of round. Inferior to steak shown in Fig. 2.

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†The tenderloin is a little used muscle which extends under the backbone from the last rib to the hip joint. It is thickest near the forward end of the hip bone.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. J. Henry's meat market in Hermleigh, Texas, has been destroyed by fire.

Harman Wermann, a retired butcher, died at his home, 141 Schenck avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 79.

Daniel Brandt, a butcher at 148 Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, N. J., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$10,000 and his assets as \$7,000.

A meat market has been opened on Summer street, Westboro, Mass., by Walter Belcher.

A. H. Kountz has moved his meat market to a new location in East Liverpool, Ohio.

Irving Ochenschlager's meat and grocery market at 76 North State street, Aurora, Ill., has been purchased by Adams & Regnier.

Metal Trades Council Co-operative Association, Kittery, Maine, to deal in groceries, meats, fish, ice, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

D. W. Braznell has purchased the meat and grocery business of F. A. Brown at 431 West Seventh street, Pittsburg, Kan.

The Frisco Packing Co., Pittsburg, Kan., has moved its retail market from Fourth street to Broadway, between Second and Third.

The City Market, Tulsa, Okla., is again open for business.

B. E. Doolittle, the meat dealer, is remodeling his building at Casnovia, Mich.

The City Meat Market, Milwaukee, Wis., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$3,000, by Andreas Wiekus and others.

The Swinger meat market, Nez Perce, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Lurk has sold out his meat market in Harvard, Neb.

Cushenberry's meat market and bakery in Sulphur, Okla., was destroyed by a recent \$350,000 fire.

Leonard A. May, C. May and Martin Stern have incorporated the Edgemere Market, Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in meats, fish and food products. Capital stock, \$1,000.

Joseph F. Bates, for nearly 35 years a provision dealer in Providence, R. I., died at his home in Plymouth, Mass., after a brief illness. Mr. Bates was 67 years of age and is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

Greenwald & Marcuse, Bronx, New York, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by G. Greenwald, M. Marcuse and F. J. Bopp, 1139 Longfellow avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harloff & Krauss, engaged in the meat business on Exchange street, Attica, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by William A. Harloff.

W. J. Prince has purchased the entire stock of meats and groceries of F. J. Burkhalter on Main street, Decherd, Tenn.

Gus Mayer has taken John Hees, of Sutherland, Ohio, as a partner in his meat business in Middletown, Ohio.

George Bros. opened a new hotel and meat market in Oldham, So. Dak.

Hansen Company's meat market in Omro, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Ed. Thomas sold his meat market in Darien, Wis., to Elton Brown.

William Tibbo bought the City Meat Market in Montrose, S. Dak.

Albert Johnson opened a meat market in Litchfield, Minn.

H. Schmiltz bought a meat market in Dumont, Minn.

H. L. Rebillard opened a meat business in Red Lake Falls, Minn.

B. S. Anderson sold his interest in the meat business at Bauch, Minn., to his partner, Arthur Maxson.

A. F. Nitsch sold his meat market in Moberge, S. Dak., to Corwell & Waring.

Adolph Zimmerman sold out his meat business in Wibaux, Mont., to W. E. Williamson.

David Damschen leased the Benson Meat Market in Hampden, N. Dak.

George Leibach has engaged in the meat business at Dooley, Mont.

N. A. Stenmark has been succeeded in the meat business at Hinckley, Minn., by H. Hammerstad.

Fred Floyd sold out his meat market in Vinton, Iowa, to Fowler & Sons.

A meat market will be opened at Logan, Iowa, by G. W. Galloway.

Fred Vandersloot has purchased the grocery and meat market in Mound City, Mo., formerly conducted by D. F. McDonald & Co.

Smider & Brunt bought the meat market in Delta, Iowa, formerly conducted by Hick Knox.

Albert G. Wellbrook has closed his meat and grocery market in Harbor Springs, Mich.

This is a Time

when everything in meats finds a ready sale at good figures, consequently carelessness easily invites regrettable losses.

In solving your cleaning problems

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

insures you each time clean, fresh, wholesome and sanitary conditions even though the things seem almost beyond the point where cleaning is possible.

Have you ordered your summer's needs of this cleaner from your supply house? To delay is to take unnecessary chances.

It Cleans Clean.

Indian in
Circle



In every
package.

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Manufacturers

Wyandotte,

Mich.



FIG. 4.—SIRLOIN STEAK.
One of the first cuts. A—Hip bone. B—Backbone. C—Tenderloin muscle.

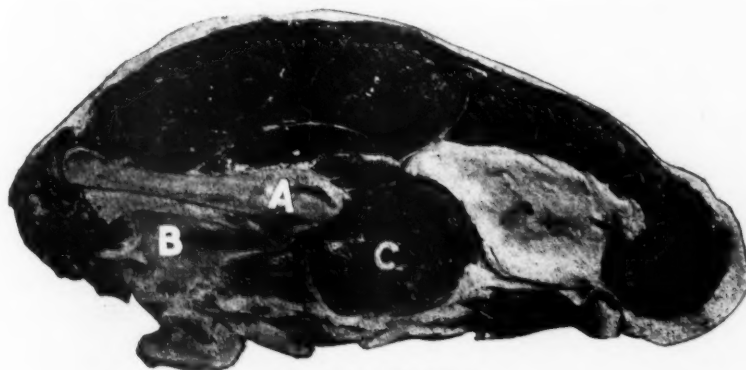


FIG. 5.—SIRLOIN STEAK.
Cut from near the porterhouse. A—Hip bone. B—Backbone. C—Tenderloin muscle.

New York Section

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Mark, butcher, of No. 59 West 100th street.

R. G. Watson, of the Swift Beef Company, London, who has been spending some time in this country, is in New York on his way back to his post.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 11, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 21.59 cents per pound.

General Superintendent Jacob Moog, of Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week, as was George A. Blair, of the traffic department.

J. J. Moran has been appointed manager of Wilson & Company's branch No. 1 at Manhattan Market, succeeding Charles Meyers, who has gone to Washington to work for the government. F. K. Post has taken over the management of the West Washington Market branch, succeeding Sam Levy, resigned.

D. F. O'Brien, the ammonia wizard of Morris & Company, who is in New York this week, is running on reverse gear these days, begging customers to "cough up" their ammonia cylinders instead of trying to get them to buy. He is as enthusiastic a conservationist as he is a conversationalist—and that's saying something!

The value of continued and systematic advertising is shown once again in the success reported by Manager I. V. Frankenberg, of Wilson & Company's canned fruit and vegetable department in New York, in introducing the Wilson "Certified Moneyback" line of products. The Wilson advertising slogans have reached consumers to such good effect that this new line has jumped sales to a remarkable extent.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 11, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Manhattan, 3,450 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,099 lbs.; Bronx, 30 lbs.; Richmond, 30 lbs.; total, 16,609 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 10,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 10,825 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 25 lbs.

One man was killed, twenty firemen and two civilians were injured and machinery valued at between \$500,000 and \$600,000 was destroyed by an explosion of an ammonia tank last Saturday night in the basement of the eleven-story plant of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, which occupies the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The slight fire subsequent to the explosion did damage to fittings estimated at \$25,000.

The Armour plant at Jersey City has now been equipped to comply with war zone reg-

ulations. A fence completely surrounds the land and a gate-house has been built to accommodate the employment bureau, time-keeper and police department. Employees must now enter by the main and only entrance on Seventeenth street. Each one has a photo mounted on an official card for identification purposes. A searchlight installation has been put in, enabling the company's police department to scan the property from any point of the buildings.

A business that has not much competition these days is very unusual, to say the least. Such a one is that of L. Forman & Sons, of No. 427 East 47th street, who are large handlers of kosher casings, and whose business is rapidly increasing. The business is conducted by L. Forman and his two sons, and the amount of hard work these three men do every day would stagger the ordinary individual. They are on the job early and late, hence their growing business. To those in the trade who are looking for kosher casings a letter or 'phone call will do the business.

Packers are doing their part in the Red Cross campaign as vigorously as in all other patriotic movements. They have instructed their salesmen to put the Red Cross campaign first and their goods second when interviewing retailers. A. C. Dean, of Swift & Company, represents the meat trade on the Committee on Profit Sharing Days, and he is

making a systematic canvass of retail butchers in Manhattan to get them to devote 10 per cent of their gross sales on May 23 to the Red Cross fund. All salesmen are equipped with blanks and literature, and they are pushing the profit-sharing day idea hard among the butchers. May 23 is "Meat Day" in this profit-sharing plan.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE.

The National Live Stock Exchange, comprising delegates from the various livestock commission houses of the country, met in New York this week for its thirtieth annual convention. The meeting was held at the Hotel McAlpin, and there was a large attendance of delegates from market centers West, East and South. It was a very representative body.

The programme called for committee meetings on Thursday morning and a noonday luncheon at which an address of welcome was delivered by Sheriff David B. Knott of New York City, and responded to by President B. F. Williamson, of the Florida Live Stock Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla. In the afternoon President G. A. Shannon, of the New York and New Jersey Live Stock Exchange, called the convention to order and President W. B. Tagg, of Omaha, delivered his annual address. E. W. Houx, of Kansas City, was to talk on "The Commission Man; a Buffer

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	\$23.00@	\$23.50@24.00	\$23.00@24.00	\$22.00@24.00
Good	22.50@23.00	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Medium	22.50@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	
Common		20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Cows:				
Good	20.00@20.50	20.50@21.50	19.00@20.00	
Medium	18.00@19.00	19.50@20.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@21.00
Common	17.50@18.00	17.50@18.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Bulls:				
Good	16.00@16.50	17.50@18.50	19.00@20.00	
Medium	15.50@16.00	16.50@17.50	18.00@18.50	
Common		15.00@16.50	17.00@17.50	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	20.00@30.00	28.50@29.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00
Good	28.00@29.00	28.00@28.50	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00
Medium	26.00@28.00	27.50@28.00		25.00@27.00
Common		27.00@27.50		
Yearlings:				
Good			26.00@27.00	
Mutton:				
Good		25.00@26.00	25.00@	
Medium		24.00@25.00		

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	23.00@	23.50@24.00	24.50@25.00	
Good	22.50@23.00	23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	22.50@23.00	22.50@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common		21.50@22.50	20.00@21.50	20.00@21.00
Cows:				
Good	20.00@20.50	20.50@21.00	20.00@21.00	
Medium	18.00@19.00	20.00@20.50	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00
Common	17.50@18.00	18.50@19.50	18.00@18.50	18.50@19.00
Bulls:				
Good	16.00@16.50	18.00@19.00		
Medium	15.50@16.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@18.50	
Common		16.00@17.00	17.00@17.50	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	20.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00
Good	27.00@28.00	27.50@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Medium	26.00@27.00	27.00@27.50		25.00@26.00
Common		26.50@27.00		
Mutton:				
Good	25.00@26.00		24.00@25.00	
Medium	23.00@24.00			
Common		23.00@24.00		

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

Oils and Greases that Go Down the Sewer Never Come Back

Save your money from going down the sewer by installing our portable U. S. Sanitary Effluent Separating Apparatus Separator and collect your fats and oils at the point of origin, saving a higher grade as well as a larger amount.

To Refiners of Cotton Seed Oil:

Our Engineers are always at your service without any cost to you.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42d Street, Candler Building

New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

Between the Producer and the Middleman." Special committees were to report on uniform shipping rules, and co-operation with the National Livestock Shippers' Protective League.

Talks from men at each market were to be made, and at adjournment the New York and Jersey meat packers were waiting outside with a regiment of taxicabs to take the visitors for a genuine "joy ride" to Coney Island. A big shore dinner was given at Feltman's by the packers, with a cabaret and all the trimmings, that the commission men might get all the fun possible on an "off-season" night at Coney. The Island

was not officially open but Steeplechase Park was opened specially for the guests, and it was a big night all around. Albert Rohe, of Rohe & Bro., and J. W. DeCorss, of Swift & Company, had charge of the arrangements.

The Friday programme called for reports by transportation, legislative and publicity

committees, and in the afternoon and at the banquet at the Biltmore at night some celebrated speakers were listed, including Herbert Hoover, President T. E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company; Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, and others.

TANGLEFOOT

THE NON-POISONOUS
FLY DESTROYER



Safe, Sanitary, Sure.
Catches 50,000,000,000
flies each year



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THE AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY CO.
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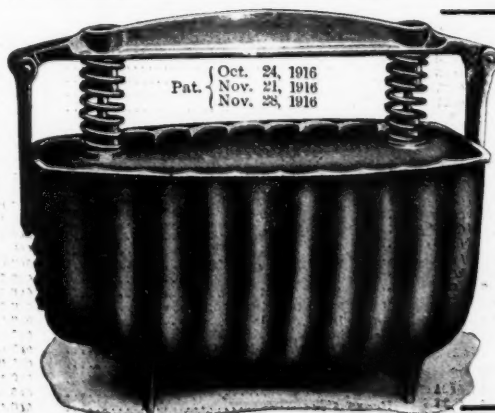
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The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$14.00@16.25
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.50@12.75
Cows	5.00@11.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	12.00@15.50
Live calves, grassers and skimmed milk	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	11.00@11.50
Live calves, little	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, wool	10.50@20.35
Live lambs, Maryland spring	@25.00
Live sheep, clipped	11.00@15.00
Live sheep, culls, clipped	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.40
Hogs, medium	@18.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.50
Pigs	@18.25
Roughs	@16.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.24 @25
Choice native light	.23 1/2 @24 1/2
Native, common to fair	.22 @23

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.23 @23 1/2
Choice native light	.24 @24 1/2
Native, common to fair	.21 1/2 @22
Choice Western, heavy	.22 1/2 @23
Choice Western, light	.21 @22
Common to fair Texas	.20 @21
Good to choice heifers	.22 @23
Common to fair heifers	.21 1/2 @22
Choice cows	.20 @21
Common to fair cows	.19 @20
Fresh Bologna bulls	.17 @19

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.30 @31	@28
No. 2 ribs	.27 @29	@26
No. 3 ribs	.22 @25	@24
No. 1 loins	.30 @31	@30
No. 2 loins	.27 @29	@28
No. 3 loins	.22 @25	@26
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.28 @29	27 @28
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.27 @28	26 @26 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.25 @26	24 1/2 @25 1/2
No. 1 rounds	.23 @24	@24
No. 2 rounds	.21 @22	@23
No. 3 rounds	.17 @20	@18
No. 1 chucks	.22 @23	@22
No. 2 chucks	.21 @22	@21
No. 3 chucks	.18 @21	@18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@22
Western, calves, choice	@23
Western, calves, fair to good	@21
Grassers and buttermilks	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@25 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@26
Pigs	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@29
Lambs, good	@28
Lambs, medium to good	@26
Sheep, choice	@25
Sheep, medium to good	@23
Sheep, culls	@21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@29 1/4
Smoked picnic, light	@23 1/4
Smoked picnic, heavy	@23
Smoked shoulders	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	30 @25
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@35
Dried beef sticks	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	@33

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@35
Fresh pork loins, Western	27 @31
Frozen pork, loins	26 @29

Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@25
Shoulders, Western	@24
Butts, regular	@25
Butts, boneless	@25
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@22

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	80.00 @62.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00 @72.50
Black hoofs, per 100	75.00 @85.00
Stripped hoofs, per 100	75.00 @85.00
White hoofs, per 100	85.00 @90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00 @240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00 @175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00 @125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	.18 @25c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	.17c. @17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.15c. @15c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.40 @100c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.35c. @35c. a pound
Sweetbreads, beef	.30c. @30c. a pound
Calves' livers	.15c. @15c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.20c. @20c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	.17 @20c. a pound
Livers, beef	.14c. @14c. a pound
Heart, beef	.13c. @13c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.18 @21c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.20 @33c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.12c. @12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.24c. @24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 9 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@14
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@20
Hog middles	@20
Hog huns	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef huns, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@26
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 8 1/4
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	@35

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	33	35
Pepper, Sing., black	29	31
Pepper, Penang, white	33	35
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	9 1/4	11 1/4
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Onion	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 4 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 4 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .60
No. 2 skins	@ .58
No. 3 skins	@ .35
Branded skins	@ .40
Ticky skins	@ .40
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .58
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .56
No. 1, 9 1/4-12 1/4 lbs.	@5.75
No. 2, 9 1/4-12 1/4 lbs.	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4-12 1/4 lbs.	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4-12 1/4 lbs.	@4.00
Ticky skins, 9 1/4-12 1/4 lbs.	@4.00
No. 1, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	@6.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14 lbs.	@6.25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@7.00
Branded kips	@5.00
Heavy branded kips	@6.25
Ticky kips	@5.00
Heavy ticky kips	@6.25

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed	.30 @31
Young hens, dry-packed	.32 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd.	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.25 @26
Old hens	—@—
Old toms, Western	.30 @32
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	@37
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	.37 @38
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average beef	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair	—@—
Texas, choice	.35 @36
Texas, fair to good	.31 @33

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@80
Western, heavyweights, per lb.	.26 @29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per pair	.75 @1.00
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per dos.	@ 6.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	@42
Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to dos.	.43 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to dos.	.37 @38
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to dos.	.39 @41
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to dos.	.34 @36
Chickens—Frozen, boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dos.	.32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos.	.32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos.	.33 @34
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. to dos.	.33 @34
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to dos.	.35 1/2 @36 1/2
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dos.	.30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos.	.30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos.	.32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 48 lbs. to dos.	.33 @34
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to dos.	.34 @35
Fowls—Frozen, milk-fed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	.32 1/4 @33
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@32
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	.30 @31
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to dos.	.29 @30
Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked	.34 1/2 @35 1/2
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.	.34 1/2 @35 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.	.32 1/2 @33 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.	.31 1/2 @32 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.	.30 1/2 @31 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.	.29 @30
Frozen old cocks—	
Western prime	.28 @29

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, L. I.	@55
Young roosters, nearby	—@—
Fowls	@30
Roosters, old	@20
Turkeys	@18
Geese	@18
Ducks, Western	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	.46 1/4 @46 1/4
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.47 @47 1/4
Creamery, Firsts	.43 1/2 @44
Process, Extras	.39 @40
Process, Firsts	.38 @38 1/4

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.38 @38 1/4
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.37 @37 1/4
Fresh gathered, firsts	.35 @36 1/4
Fresh gathered, seconds	.33 @34 1/4
Fresh checks, good to choice	.30 @31 1/4

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	0.65 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 1/4% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	—@—
Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (25c. per cent available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.75

